RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
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VOL. XIV. NO. 67. BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1926 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Moffussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
20 Mar	RAZMAK o ..	--	10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..	--	15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* --	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx --	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA --	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN --	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx --	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,500
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ..	15,993
31st „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA * ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21st „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March. Extra steamer at reduced rates:—

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive.

The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Mar.	DOMALA --	8,441
8th April	MARGHA --	8,278
29th April	DUMANA --	8,427
3rd June	GHARINDA * --	5,396
17th „	HATIMURA * ..	7,784
1st July	MANORA ..	7,888
22nd „	MERKARA --	8,385
12th August	MANELA ..	8,363
2nd Sept.	DUMANA --	8,441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
23rd Mar.	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN --	Colombo and Australia
9th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
19th Mar.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
20th „	CHAKLA --	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
2nd „	VITA --	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
24th „	BARPETA --	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.
31st „	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	5976	8 March	21 Mar.
*Wakasa Maru ..	K. Teramoto	6070	12 „	25 „
xPenang Maru ..	K. Toril	5214	24 „	28 „
Genoa Mara ..	M. Shigy	6785	25 „	8 April
*Sado Maru ..	T. Sonoyama	5898	29 Mar.	11 Apr
xBengal Maru ..	M. Araki	5396	11 April	15
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7098	15 „	29 „
T*amba Maru ..	I. Fujisawa	5845	28 „	12 May

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.	3rd Class. Rs.	Steerage Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	176

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,864
£ 3,599,738

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya.
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road BOMBAY, No. 7.

C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
IS THE
FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA
This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.
For Government Tests and other particulars:—
APPLY TO:
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Invites special attention of the Public to their very attractive schemes of Life Insurance under Tables XII, XIII and XIV. Automatic non-forfeiture clause a speciality. Money paid never lost. AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented Districts.
For particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR
New Business 1923 — Rs. 59,04,000.
„ „ 1924 — Rs. 62,93,500.
„ „ 1925 — Rs. 67,25,500.
LATEST SCHEME OF ASSURANCE AT LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
IDEAL GUARANTEED OPTION POLICY Triple Benefit).
Please send for particulars to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SPECIFICS
80 P. C. CURE
PLAGUE SOLUTION:—for internal administration
BUBO OINTMENT:—for external application
GERMICIDE:—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative and purgative
AGUE MIXTURE:—for Malaria and Dengue
Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.
For Particulars write To:—
IONIC PHARMACY, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ACCOUNTANTS, DOCTORS, OVERSEERS, ENGINEERS, STENOGRAPHERS, TRAINED TEACHERS, TYPISTS, NURSES, and other high salaried Staff. Agency conducted by influential public man, who held high positions. Brotherly treatment. Stamp. CONTINENTAL SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Delhi, SHAHDRA.
A R2875

WANTED by a respectable invalid gentleman, an EURASIAN or ANGLO-INDIAN FEMALE SERVANT to look after his household and as an ordinary nurse. Salary Rs. 20 to 30 and board lodging all found. Apply with full particulars and copy of reference. Box No. 1299, Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle."
A R2895

WANTED—STUDENTS to take advantage of our Unique and Most Rapid POSTAL Course in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Success Guaranteed. English Degrees and Diplomas are awarded. Latest Speed Record 309 words in one minute. SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand books always in Stock. Full particulars FREE from Sole Headquarters in India:—THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Batala (Punjab.)
A R2840

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Wedows St. Fort Bombay.

PROFESSION.

POCKET Astrologer answers all questions wonderfully. Price one rupee:—Prof. CARI, DHENKANAL, Orissa.
P R2841

FOR EVERYTHING ASTROLOGICAL consult "ASTROLOGY." Send Nine Annas stamps per Registered Post. No V.P.P. DAYALDAS, Secretary, I. G. Khiluani Library, Bhiria (Sind).
P R2866

NAV-JIWAN (Registered)—Glory of Ayurvedic Medicines, best tonic, sure cure for Sexual Weakness, and other diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs. Once tried always used. Useable in all seasons. Price per Phial Rs. 2/4/0. AGENTS WANTED: RAJVAIDYA G. SHIVLAL, Ayurved Martand, Rawalpindi.
P R2844

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

LOVE MAKING—Guide to LOVERS. Book explains World's Master minds on LOVE, its emotion and evolution. Just expected out from the PRESS. LOVERS to wait, before running over Bookstalls. Consult BHAGWATIPRASAD NIGAM, Parel, Bombay.
L R2896

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD,

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH. CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MATRIMONIAL.

A JAIN UNDERGRADUATE of 26, wishes to marry an accomplished Mahomedan or Hindu lady. Young educated widows also may apply Box No. 1291, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2872

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if the Outstanding Calls together with interest on the undernoted Shares in this Company are not paid by the 29th day of March, 1926, the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

OLD ISSUE SHARES Nos. 38501-25, 38991-39000, 53076-100, 59121-40, 66321-5, 78691-25, 78756-75, 82266-70, 94666-70, 96181-200, 96201-210, 96261-80, 104471-80, 108246-50, 119051-5, 121896-910, 126136-60, 126386-90, 126441-5, 126466-70, 128791-5, 132286-95, 135786-90, 138071-75, 138791-5.

NEW ISSUE SHARES Nos. 5821-30, 16246-305, 27186-210, 27241-45, 28196-200, 41296-395, 50526-75, 50951-75, 51846-50, 54326-35, 54336-65, 74651-50, 83596-605, 120756-65, 131006-15, 131021-25, 148716-20.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Dated 15th March, 1926.
26293

SALE OF READY WASTE.

READY WASTE of Cotton and Yarn, also Iron Hoops and Tares, are to be sold, tenders of which will be received at the Office of the JAM MANUFACTURING CO. at 4, Dalal Street, Bombay, up to 27th March with a deposit of Rs. 500.
2897

THE PHOENIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 26th March, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1925.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from March, 1926 to 26th March, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
RAMNARAIN HURNANDRAI & SONS,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th February, 1926.
C26196

LEGAL NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

MATHERAN STEAM LIGHT TRAMWAY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from the 1st April, 1926, the working of the above Tramway will be taken over by the Matheran Steam Light Tramway Company, Limited.

R. MCLEAN,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th March, 1926.
26289

THE NAGPUR ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD., NAGPUR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Nagpur Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd., will be held on THURSDAY, the 1st April, 1926, at 8.30 a.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Kamptee Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited statement of accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1925.
2. To declare a dividend payable to those Share-holders, whose names appear in the Register of Members of the Company on 31st December, 1925.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd March 1926, to 8th April 1926 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
M. R. MEHTA,
Manager.

26283

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED before 2 p.m. on the 1st April for the supply of petty supplies required in the following subdivisions from April 1926, to 31st March, 1927. Further information can be had during office hours from the office of the undersigned.

Item No.	Name of sub-divisions for which tender is called for	Approximate amount of the materials required. Rs.
1.	City sub-division	15,500
2.	Camp sub-division	9,500
3.	Hathmati & Khari cut canals sub-division	900
4.	Irrigation tanks sub-division	400
5.	Prantij sub-division	1,400
6.	Viramgam sub-division	3,400
7.	Dhandhuka sub-division	2,300
		33,400

(Sd.) G. D. DAFTARY,
Executive Engineer,
Ahmedabad Division.
C26288

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defendor of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ANANDJI HIRJI, late of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant ..... Deceased.

Bai LAXMIBAI alias DAMOOBAI, widow of Anandji Hirji, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN WACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 11th day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-six and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J DAVAR

The 11th day of March, 1926.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C26295

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAKINABAI, widow and administratrix of Karmali Meherali Patel has contracted to sell to our client Mr. RASSUMBHAI MANJI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nishanpada in the town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 362 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1254-1262-1271, New No. 6499, Old Survey No. 242 and New Survey No. 2974 and Cadastral Survey No. 1644, Division Mandvi, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2889, and Street Nos. 24-28 and New Street Nos. 225-228-230 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Nishanpada Street, on or towards the West by the gully and beyond that by the house of Vissanji Gangadhar, on or towards the North by the property of Abdulla Haji Dawood Bowla and on or towards the South by the property of Suleman Daniel Pejarkar.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1926.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
C26202 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3686 of 1924

VELJI SHIVJI and Another ... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

THE EASTERN DYEING BLEACHING AND HOSIERY CO., LTD. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of July, 1925, the following moveable and immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house and factory standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chimbur Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla and bearing Pot and Survey Nos. as follows:—

Pot No.	Survey No.	Entry No.
3	237	2112
4	237	2113
15	239	2143
10	239	7440
2	237	2111

and containing by admeasurement 18870 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—

..... that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Syed Mahomed Kadrani, on or towards the West by the property of Hussein Jumma, on or towards the North by Government land, and on or towards the South by the Chimbur Road and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation and the possession of the Mortgagor Company.

LIST OF MACHINERY.

1. Steam Machine Engine of 18 H.P.
1. One Finishing Machine of 17 bowls and copper cylinders with Mangles complete.
1. One three bowl calendar machine complete.
1. One press hydraulic Big.
1. One Dunkey for Press.
32. Thirty-two Jiggers 13 in order and 19 spare.
2. Two folding machine complete.
1. Boiling Kier.
1. One Boiler with Dunkey complete.
1. One Boiler of 80 lbs. pressure.
1. One Verticle Steam Engine for calendar.
1. One Horizontal steam Engine for finishing.
1. One Verticle steam Engine for folding, and all and singular the machinery, engines, erections, fixtures, erected fixed or being thereon and all other the machinery erected, fixed or placed or brought upon the said land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA. Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 36, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Commissioner.
C26280

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients, Messrs. ABDUL HUSEIN TAYABALLI KACHWALLA and EBRAHIM TAYABALLI KACHWALLA, have purchased free from all claims and incumbrances the undermentioned property at an auction sale thereof held on the 11th day of March, 1926, under instructions from Messrs. Shaik Esmail Engineer for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants in suit No. 1661 of 1924 and the Trustees of the Deed of Trust dated 9th day of June, 1896, declared by Ayshabai Binte Fatehalli and in pursuance of a consent order, dated the 7th day of January, 1926, made in the said suit. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages and tenements standing thereon, situate at Doctor Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 142-2/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7082 and Street Nos. 174, 176 and 178 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1402 and 1403, New No. 18565, Old Survey No. 987, and New Survey No. 4234 and Cadastral Survey No. 4211 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows: i.e. to say, on or towards the East by the said Doctor Street facing the entrance door of the house, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Mahomedalli Alibhoy and on or towards the South by the house of Mawlvi Hakim Mirza Mahomed and which said premises have been in the occupation of the vendors' tenants.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1926.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

C26292

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 291 of 1924.
CORAM TARAPOREWALA J.
17-11-25.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF NANALAL MORARJI DAVE: An Insolvent.

Ex parte: The Burmah Oil Co., Ld. Judgment Creditors.

UPON Motion of Mr. Campbell, Advocate for the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd. Judgment Creditors herein and upon reading the affidavit of Charles Redman dated the 5th day of November 1925. IT IS ORDERED that the abovenamed Insolvent do appear before this Honourable Court on the 6th day of April, 1926 at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon either in person or by Advocate and show cause if any he has why he should not forthwith file his Schedule in this Honourable Court, containing a statement of his debts, estate and effects and in default why an order for his committal to Jail should not be made.

This 17th day of November one thousand nine hundred and twenty five.

(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

C26300

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MASIH-UL-ZAMAN HAKIM ABDUL WAHAB, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort Bombay, (in the Mercantile Bank Building), within ten days from the date hereof otherwise the same, if any, will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, containing an area of one thousand two hundred and forty one square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 56 of the East Agripada South Estate of the Board, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by Plot No. 57 of the said estate, on the South by Tank Pakhady Street, on the West by Ripon Road and on the North by land of the Board laid out as a passage which piece of land forms portions of land bearing New Survey No. 3484 and Cadastral Survey No. 4/1840, Byculla Division.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1926.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C26294

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRADE MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office at VULCAN HOUSE, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, is the owner and the sole Proprietor of the Trade-Mark, which consists of the words and drawing as shewn on the Brand or Label affixed below which is an exact facsimile of that used by the said Company.

The colouring of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label may be used by the said Company in such colouring or combination of colouring as the said Company may require.

The said Trade-Mark Brand or Label is intended to identify certain matches manufactured and sold solely and exclusively by the said Company in India including Burma and in Ceylon.

A Declaration in respect of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay under No. 805 on the 9th day of March 1926.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label, or other infringement of the said Company's rights therein will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1926.

WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LTD.,
P.O. Box 254, Bombay.

C26298

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23469.

BONA-FIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES, FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will, This Day FRIDAY, the 19th and SATURDAY, the 20th day of March, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell in convenient lots by Public Auction at Raval Building opposite Messrs. N. Powell and Co., on Lamington Road, by order of the concerned, motor accessories, etc., such as Lodge, Ring, Igna and other make plugs, washes, nuts, screws, grease cups, pistons, head and tail lamps, pumps, hood cloth, foot carpet, lamp, bulbs, paints and other accessories, cabinet for accessories, furniture, etc.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 2 days.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PAREHADEVI ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Bai Dhunbai, widow of Sorabji Dajibhai Baria and Maneckji Rustomji Patel, the Surviving Executors and Trustees of the Last Will and Testament of Sorabji Dajibhai Baria, deceased and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors Abdulhusein Jiwaji and Salebhai Abdulhusein and pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 11th day of August 1920, and made between the said Abdulhusein Jiwaji and Salebhai Abdulhusein of the one part and Bai Dhunbai, widow of Sorabji Dajibhai Baria, Dadabhai Baria since deceased and Maneckji Rustomji Patel of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate at Parbhadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2822 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other neighbouring land under Old Nos. 589-759, New Nos. 4501-4695 Old Survey Nos. 418 and 419 and New Survey No. 1772 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality, under G Ward No. 2757 (1), 2757 (2), 2757 (3), 2757 (4), Street Nos. 222, 222A, 222B and 222C, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Abdulhusein Mahomedalli Chherawalla, on or towards the West by Parbhadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Anandibai and Bhagirathibai widow of Bhai Ramchander and on or towards the South by public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GHORUPDEV.

Suit No. 313 of 1925.

Ratansi Hirji Bhojraj and Others ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

Shah Lalji Passu and Co., a firm and Ors. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Naraj. Hirji Bhojraj, Receiver appointed herein by a Consent Decree on mortgage dated 4th day of May, 1925, and pursuant to a power vested in him by a Consent Judge's Order made in the above Suit on 17th day of March, 1926, Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable property on SUNDAY, the 28th day of March, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises

All those several pieces or parcels of land or ground now formed into one situate, lying and being on the East side of Ghorupdev Road, without the Fort in the Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1966 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 585, and others, New No. D/13447, New Survey No. 4/3721, Cadastral Survey No. 744 of Mazgaon Division and 4A/3720 Cadastral Survery No. 736 of Mazgaon Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward Nos. 7945-46-47, 7956 (1) and (2), 7959 and 7960 and Street Nos. 1, 2,3 Cannaught Road and Tank Bunder Road 12 and 12A; Ghorupdev Road, 15 and 16 Ghorupdev and Tank Bunder Road and the whole of which land and premises are bounded on the East by the land of the Bombay Port Trust, West partly by the property of Rajoo Babaji and partly by Ghorupdev Road aforesaid and partly by the property of Mahomed Husein known as the Municipal School: on or towards the North by the Jiwanji Press and on or towards the South partly by the property of Anandrao Bhai and partly by the property of Krishnarao Madhavrao.

An incident to this land is the Fazandari right of Rs. 19 per year in respect of a piece of land 267 square yards or thereabouts on which stands a building at present belonging to Anandraobhai Patel the said 267 square yards are not included in the said area of 1966 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MOTICHAND and DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the said Receiver at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 21ST INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Warden Road, 'Proctor House' valuable and artistic furniture made to order by John Roberts and others, also Jacobean furniture, glass and crockeryware, and platedware, one sweet-toned mahogany wood entire iron frame nearly new semi-grand piano by John Broadwood, one phonograph, with records, dining table, chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield suite old China, old blackwood carved furniture, single and double bedsteads, almyrths cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, cabinets writing tables, wall clocks, cooking utensils, meat safes, also valuable garden such as palms, crotons, lilies, roses, chrysanthemums, fowl houses, etc.

The property of V. A. Grantham, Esq., of Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

Property of another gentleman:—One 25.30 H. P. 6 cylinder Daimler cabriolet body, 7-seater motor car painted light blue with special smoke glass windows for purdah ladies in excellent condition.

The garden will be sold at 5 p.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.,

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

107, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF SURPLUS DRUGS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, APPLIANCES, EXCISEABLE DRUGS, CUPBOARDS, & SUNDRY ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the Officer-in-Charge, Government Medical Store Depot, Bombay, Messrs. BYREN & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at 12 noon at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla all the surplus Drugs, Instruments, appliances, Exciseable Drugs, Cupboards, Sundry articles, Kegs and tin lined cases, etc., etc.

Goods will be on view 3 days before the sale, and cash will be required at the time of sale.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 p. m.
HERE IT IS
"MERELY MARY ANN"
The Big Stage Success by
ISRAEL ZANGWILL
featuring
SHIRLEY MASON
A Dainty Romance of Below stairs and above.
Also
SNUB POLLARD
IN
"IT'S A GIFT"
A PATHE COMEDY.
PATHE GAZETTE
The Latest News in Pictures.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
EDDIE GARR
presents
"THE BUNCH OF KEYS"

TO-NIGHT PROGRAMME NO. 3.
From the Victoria Palace Theatre, LONDON.

Booking at ROSE & CO., upto 5-30 p.m from 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY TWO SHOWS
6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
presents
The Mightiest Dramatic spectacle of all the ages.
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS
Spectacles of Grandeur—Miracles of Photography—Tragedy and Romance.
IT IS TEACHING THE WORLD HOW TO LOVE !
IT'S THE WORLD'S GREATEST MOTION PICTURE ACHIEVEMENT.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Cracker-Jack Western Picture
SUNSET SPRAGUE
featuring
BUCK JONES
Marvellous horseman of the Screen
AND
HAROLD LLOYD
in
"MOVE ON"

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd March, 1926, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 539 B; 531; Case No 51; Dharavi near G. I. P. Railway, Matunga level crossing.

Building Street No. 662-C; 200 A; Case No. 122; 158 C; Dharavi G. I. P. Railway Crossing Matunga near Tata Electric Power House.

Building Street No. 2284; Case No. 353; Matunga.

MENESSE & Co.,

AMUSEMENTS.

REX The Wild Horse in
Black Cyclone

The Most Amazing Drama You Have Ever Seen !

The Love Story of a Horse—Wild, Heroic, Valiant! Of his beautiful mate, "The Lady," and of "The Killer," cruel ruler of the wilderness herd.

Ex-Kaiser at Doorn
Showing the Ex Monarch in his Retirement. The only Film of the Ex-Kaiser, specially taken by a Pathe Camera man
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Includes Mlle. Lenglen meets Helen in Mixed Doubles Championship
Exclusively Shown at Royal Opera House. Twice the length of the Ordinary Gazette.
"SATURDAY MORNING"
OUR GANG COMEDY
TIME : 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
Pathe Cinema Royal Opera House,

FROM SATURDAY, 20th MARCH
Including "NAVROZ" HOLIDAY
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA
THE NEW COMPLETE and CONDENSED DRAMA
"THE FORTIETH DOOR"
will be Shown at
CROWN CINEMA
MARBLE THEATRE, Sandhurst Road.
With beautiful Allene Ray as the fascinating French—Mahomedan Heroine,—Aimee. A drama of absorbing interest depicting Love, Adventure. Mystery and Thrills.
Also:
"POSTAGE DUE"
A Side-Splitting Comedy and
"THE EX-KAISER AT DOORN"
The only existing Film of the Ex-Kaiser as Private Citizen. A Picture that will draw the World !
The Marble Theatre is a high-class "PICTURE PALACE" the last word in luxurious Seating and Appointments.
DAILY : 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Sats : Sundays & Holidays from 3-30 P.M.
RECORD LOW PRICES :
3 As. 6 As. 8 As. 12 As. & Re. 1/-

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
KRISHNA FILM CO'S.
Romantic Production
LOVE IS BLIND
Extra ordinary Love Story
featuring—Miss GULAB & Miss EMILEE
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
See—**IMMORTAL HOPE**
NEXT WEEK

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 18.
Cracovia, Quarantitto, Trieste.
Breconian, Brown, Marmagoa.
Chakla, Woollatt, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

March 19.
Wartenfels, Schmidt, Karachi.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
India, Gavi, Genoa.

LOADING.

March 18.
Steamer Cracovia for Trieste.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Vancouver Maru for Kobe.
Steamer China for Aden.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, March 18.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Assyria, 4929, L'pool, 30/3, Grahams Trading Co.
8 Wakasa Maru, 3804, Japan 25/3, W Y Kaisha.
12 Lady Curzon, 12, Abadan, N.F., S W and Co.
14 Jalapa 4386 N York, 30/3, Vol. Bros.
16 Margha, 5091, K'chi, N.F., M M and Co.
17 S Pellico, 3330, N F, N F, L Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jalapalaka, 2630, Rangoon, N.F., S S N Co.
4 Vasna, 2043, Busra, 19/3, M M and Co.
8 Dara, 3083, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.
15 Barpeta, 1877, Persian Gulf, 24/3, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Vancouver Maru, 4259, Kobe, 30/3, O S Kaisha.
B & E Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan, 22/3, N Y Kaisha.
K Ahmedi, 1331, P. Gulf, N.F., S Hassum and Co.

EXPORTS.

March 18.

S S Assyria for Marseilles: 140 bales cotton, A Damodar; 105 cwts turmeric, 262 cwts gum olibanum, 51 cwts gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co.

For Liverpool:—12 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 200 cwts dill seed, J A Begbie and Co Ltd; 120 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4468 cwts myrabolams, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Silvio Pellico for Venice:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Trieste:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Breconian for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, A Damodar.

S S Ranchi for London:—16 bales cow hides, Ladhabhoy Tharia and Sons; 20 cwts cardamoms, G Suchidina and Co.

S S India for Genoa:—25 tons old scrap iron, Commercial Italo-India Ltd.

S S Jalapa for New York:—25 cwts gum olibanum, Indian Produce Export Co; 1 package woollen rags, Thos Cook and Son Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—6 bales goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S Razmak for Marseilles:—402 cwts mustard seed, P Kooverjee and Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—6000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Damodar; 123 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 1154 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 389 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

For Venice:—220 bales cotton, A Damodar; 330 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 675 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Shanghai:—17 cwts sandal wood powder, 3 cwts sandal wood, 11 cwts sandal wood dust, P Mulji.

For Kobe:—2500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Hangkong: 5 cwts fish maws, A Hajee.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Wakasa Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

For Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—193 cwts sandal wood billets, S Nowroji and Co.

For Nagoya:—1500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Vancouver Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tacoma Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

For Hongkong:—189 cwts gum olibanum, 169 cwts gum bysoluble, 4 cwts ghee, F S Abdulkarim.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, A Damodar; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, The Japan Trading and Sfg Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co; 300 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 18.

S S Barpeta from Basrah, Agents M M and Co:—From Dubai:—2 tins 9 bundles pearl and specie.

From Muscut:—1 bundle specie, 2610 bags sardines, 817 bags dry dates, 220 bundles dry fish, 33 crates pomegranates, 35 boxes wet dates.

From Varewal:—87 bales cotton, 1 bundle specie.

From Bushire:—80 bags A kernels, 122 bags gum tragacanth, 4 cases intestines.

From Bunder Abbas:—63 bags raisins, 6 bags almonds, 14 bales cotton, 31 bundles attari, 14 bundles rose buds, 2 bundles carpets.

From Charbar:—474 bundles Siffi mats.
From Gwader:—13 bundles dry fish.
From Karachi:—37 bags rape seed.

S S Humayun from L. Marquis, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—6086 tons coal.

S S Heimei Maru from Osaka, Agents O S Kaisha: 8 cases tin mirrors, 20 cases cotton cloth, 66 cases white yarn, 51 cases glass ware, 25 cases glass bangles, 10 cases 112 bales grey cotton yarn, 86 bales grey cotton sheeting, 5 cases buttons, 3 cases spectacles, 7 cases umbrella sticks.

From Kobe:—27 cases celluloid goods, 35 cases celluloid bangles, 45 cases glass ware, 31 cases porcelain ware, 26 cases cotton undershirts, 10 cases enamelled ware, 11 cases cotton hosiery, 13 cases cotton drill, 150 bags dried ginger, 13 packages match chemical, 9 cases toys, 5 bales straw matting, 8 cases cotton shirting.

From Hongkong:—10 cases munsel, 5 cases cassia oil, 10 baskets China roots, 685 rolls earthenware, 60 packages sugar candy.

From Singapore:—111 bundles rattan, 48 bundles gum Benjamin, 1046 bags betel nuts, 1656 bags sago flour, 36 bags nut megs, 11 cases mace.

From Penang:—72 bags betel nuts, 30 bags pearl tapioca, 10 bags nut megs, 97 slabs tin.

From Colombo:—220 bags areca nuts, 14 bags plumbago, 11 chests 8 cases tea, 7 bales cotton piece-goods.

From Canton:—350 packages cassia.
From Foochow:—99 chests tea.

S S City of Hongkong from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—22 cases art silk and cotton piece-goods, 160 cases school slates, 53 cases art silk yarn, 126 cases 142 bales cotton yarn, 339 bales 540 cases cotton and woollen piece-goods, 127 cases 68 bales art silk and cottons, 50 bales art silk and cotton fents, 64 barrels lubricating oil, 119 drums 295 cases mineral lubricating oil, 36 kegs 3 barrels 8 drums 5 H/barrels 600 cases lubricating grease, 75 drums saponified grease, 16 bundles bedsteads, 4315 bundles galvanized C sheets, 225 bundles galvanized P sheets, 10 bundles plates, 20 bundles tubes, 18 bundles springs, 44 bundles wire, 20 bundles bars, 2300 boxes 691 cases common and toilet soap, 20 cases ink, 14 cases leather, 14 cases screws, 21 cases plate glass, 15 cases umbrellas and umbrella fittings, 14 cases rivets, 24 cases cycles and parts, 18 cases W I pulleys, 30 cases 30 kegs salt, 626 pieces rails, 31 pieces C I pipes, 286 cases brandy, 60 cases window glass, 126 cases bobbins and shuttles, 60 cases biscuits chocolate and confectionery, 111 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 16 cases oil cloth, 50 cases bath bricks, 18 cases cable, 57 cases glass boxes, 275 cases condensed milk, 31 cases canned provision, 500 cases vegetable products, 20 barrels tragon, 63 drums paint, 100 drums motor oil, 100 drums kudo fluid, 100 bales old newspapers, 53 bales papers, 127 crates 50 bags bottles, 4500 D/bags sugar, 50 D/bags iron boot protectors, 40 D/bags carbolic disinfecting powder, 60 drums saponified cresol, 135 cases 77 crates 146 casks 126 S/cases tiles, 23 loose weights, 11 cases files, 27 cases iron tacks, 115 rolls wire netting, 32 bales wool, 14 packages auto tyres, 15 cases hams and bacon and cheese, 64 pieces 15 cases 11 crates solid rubber tyres and auto parts, 49 cases wine, 12 cases cotton and woollen tissues, 15 cases preserved vegetable, 10 cases wooden handles, 10 casks colour, 13 kegs aniline dyes, 68 bundles sheets, 600 bales American cotton, 30 boxes motor cars, 40 bags iron rivets, 65 cases handles, 10 crates earthenware.

From Port Said:—2 cases cigarettes, 2 cases castor oil, 2 cases mineral water, 14 cases pharmaceutical products.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan.

Dr. F. X. D'Souza on return from leave to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

The Hon. Mr. Justice L. C. Crump, I.C.S., Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 7th June, 1926, furlough for one month also summer and October vacations.

Mr. N. T. Jungalwala to act as a Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, vice Mr. P. L. Thacker, proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. W. Sykes, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, C. Division, to do duty as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, D. Division, in addition to his own duties from the 19th February to the 4th March 1926, vice Mr. Carter on leave.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, to revert to the line of Assistant Judges with effect from the 7th March 1926 in consequence of the reversion of Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I.C.S., to the Bombay Presidency with effect from that date.

Mr. Kirk would act as District and Sessions Judge with effect from the 7th March 1926, vice Mr. Baker on leave.

Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar on return to duty, to act as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Maganlal Ghelabhai Mehta to act as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Naginlal Venilal Desai on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, West Khandesh.

Mr. Krishnalal Kirparam Thakor on return from leave, to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. Behram Navroji Sanjana on relief, to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. K. C. Sen on relief, to act as District and Sessions Jude, Thana, vice Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Chandiram Kotumal on return from leave, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Larkana.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.

Mr. Rasul Bakhsh Muhammad Husain to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Mr. Mir Maqbul Khan, on relief, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Larkana.

Mr. Keshavlal Chhotalal Parikh, Acting Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Surat, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

With effect from 1st October 1925, Mr. Muhammad Kadir Shaikh to be Collector, his appointment taking effect from the date of his assuming charge as Collector of Ratnagiri.

With effect from 1st December, 1925, Mr. Venkanna Hosab Naik to be Collector, his appointment taking effect from the date of his assuming charge as Collector of Bijapur.

Mr. H. F. Ball on relief, to act as Collector of Poona, vice Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S. proceeding on leave, pending further orders

Mr. H. M. Willis, on cometition of his special duty, to act as Collector of Ahmednagar.

Mr. Syed Aminuddin to act temporarily as Collector of Ahmednagar from the date he takes over charge from Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S.

Mr. E. W. Perry on relief, to act as Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, vice Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Chintaman Gangadhar Marathe, on return from leave, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, West Khandesh.

Mr. Ganpat Keroba Kudav on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Nasik.

Mr. Rudraya Shivlingappa Hiremath on return from leave to be District Deputy Collector, Dharwar.

Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Shesho Koimattur, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector. Bijapur.

Mr. Venkatrao Vithal Nadig, on relief, to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Bijapur.

Mr. K. R. Doctor, Personal Assistant to the Land Manager, Development Directorate, to be the Arbitrator in respect of the Vile Parle Town Planning Scheme No. IV and IV-A.

Mr. M. S. Memon, Assistant Master, N. J. High School, Karachi is appointed to officiate as Deputy Educational Inspector, Mulla Schools, Hyderabad, from 30th November 1925.

Mr. K. P. Moollan to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik.

Major R. H. Candy, Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, is granted leave for eight months on average pay combined with leave for four months on half average pay with effect from the 29th March, 1926.

Major W. C. Spackman, Acting Civil Surgeon, Nasik, to act as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, B. J. Medical School, and Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Tuke, I.M.S., has been granted leave on half average pay for four months and 14 days in extension of the leave already granted to him.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., on return from deputation to the Legilsative Assembly, to be on special duty in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat till the date of his departure on leave.

Mr. E. G. Turner is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Eestablishment with effect from 31st March 1926.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

March 18.

A drop of 11 to 12 points in old crop and 8 to 10 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced at the opening but later eased on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 2 points up. The advance was due to some buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 17th instant as under:—

"Some long liquidation despite weekly weather report rather unfavourable."

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., agents Messrs. M. & B. Stern:—

"Crop reports continue favourable. Demand seems less insistent. It looks as though prices might rule moderately lower."

In response to a moderate decline in America the Marwari bazar opened this morning half a rupee lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 354 3/4. At the opening Commission Houses and Shroffs were sellers and the market eased to Rs. 354 and closed at Rs. 354½. Jobbers were moderate buyers. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 353 and going down by a rupee on Commission Houses selling closed at Rs. 353½. At Sowri the Bazar opened at Rs. 354½ and declining to Rs. 353½ on Commission Houses selling, closed at Rs. 353 3/4. Brokers were moderate buyers.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 326½ and closed at Rs. 327 Bazar operators and a Japanese firm were sellers. Whilst May opened at Rs. 321½ and improved to Rs. 323 on buying by Shroffs and one Japanese House and closed at the same rate. F G Bengal March, May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 261, Rs. 265, and Rs. 267 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday. Shippers were buying high-grades only while local spinners were buyers of cheap cotton, and about 3,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 p.m.

Bombay, March 18.

Fully Good Broach April/May 353 3/4
Fully Good Broach July/August 352 1/2
Fully Good Bengal March 261
Fully Good Bengal May 264
Fully Good Bengal July 267
Fine Oomra March 325 1/2
Fine Oomra May 321 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 18.

Description.	Super fine	Fine	Good	F Good
M G Bengal	287	277	265	255
M G S Punjab	283	273	261	251
M G Oomra No. 3	342	332	317	—
M G Central Provinces No. 1	377	367	352	—
M G Central Provinces No. 2	335	355	340	—
M G Broach No. 2	379	374	368	—
M G Khandesh	321	311	296	—
M G Mathia	—	290	280	270

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, March 18.

Fully Good Broach April/May	354
Fully Good Broach July/August	353
Fully Good Bengal March	261
Fully Good Bengal May	265
Fully Good Bengal July	268
Fine Oomra March	327
Fine Oomra May	323

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 18.

	Ready.	New. March.
Bengal Superfine M G	290	.....
Bengal Fine M G	275	.....
Bengal F G M G	265	261
Sindh Punjab Fine M G	270	.....
Sindh Punjab F G M G	260	.....
Punjab/Americans M G	350/80	.....
Wardha/Hingt Fine M G	350/55	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	350/55	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/40	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/40	.....
Arvi Fine M G	335/40	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	315/35	.....
Kelamgaon/Akola Fine M G	310/30	334
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	375/80	.....
Broach Fully Good M G	365	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	285	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G	275	.....
Dharwar S C.	.....	.....
Coompta MG	360/65	.....
Westerns M.G.	325/40	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	375	.....
Cambodia M. G	.....	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 18.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th March, 1926.

Cotton	23,154 bales.
Wheat	2,783 cwts.
Linseed	8,844 cwts.
Rape, etc.,	830 cwts.
Gingelly-seed	336 cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	6,482 cwts.
Castorseed	5,905 cwts.
Rice	4,917 cwts.
Myrabollams	5,351 cwts
Cottonseed	9,838 cwts.
Mowrseed	Nil.
Grain	136 cwts.
Juwar	4,589 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	261 cwts.
Bajri	1,233 cwts.
Coal	4,528 tons.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Anna FOURTEEN
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	573	2,74,348	2,39,797
Central India	2,380	3,12 128	2,50,801
Barsi and Nagar	790	1,73,487	1,58,840
Hyderabad-Gaorani	369	63,344	81,985
Berar	3,137	4,01 768	4,71,316
Central Provinces	2,150	2,04,532	2,23,347
Total Oomras	9,399	14,29,607	14.26086
Dholera	959	1,61,008	97,169
N.W. Provinces		1.25.133	1.24-384
Rajputana	1168	79.974	45,990
Sind-Punjab	2,854	2.16,639	3.18,998
Broach	6,849	2,40,673	1.00735
Coompta & Dharwar	866	22,272	20,697
Westerns-Northerns	1059	14,603	20,652
Coconada		1,474	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,911	8,666
Persian		2,220	1.839
American		200	9,048
Egyptian and African		37,740	26,378
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		468	3,485
Total	23,154	23,38,922	22,05 045

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 11th Mar This year	Last year
Europe	883	3,30,323	3,15,145
Japan & China	11,300	10,89,503	9,88,186
Coast Ports		16,285	10,485
Up country by Rail.		50,606	14-183
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		49,051	44,599
Total	12,183	15,35,768	13,72,603

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 17.

Total Day's Sales a (Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 300 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot 9.96 dull.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 15.30
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	18.79
July	18.32
October	17.62
New York Noon Call	
May	18.72
July	18.26
October	17.56
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
March	18.46
October	16.96

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 17.

Future Delivery prices:—

March	9.48—.05
May	9.39—.06
July	9.32—.06
October	9.11—.05

EGYPTIANS.

March	14.50—.15
May	14.15—.20
July	1.00—.20
November	14.00—.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 17.

March	14.53—.12
April	14.31—.14
May	14.21—.14
June	14.11—.14
July	14.06—.14
August	14.06—.14
September	14.06—.14
October	14.08—.12
November	14.10—.10
December	14.05—.10
January	14.00—.10
February	14.00—.10
March	14.00—.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

Liverpool, March 17.

March	9.57+.04
April	9.47+.02
May	9.48+.03
June	9.43+.03
July	9.41+.03
August	9.32+.03...
September	9.25+.03
October	9.18+.02
November	9.06+.02
December	9.06+.03
January	9.05+.02
February	9.03+.02
March	9.03+.01

Tone:—Barely steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 17.

Scinde, Good	6.35
Scinde Fully Good	6.75
Scinde Fine	7.15
Bengal Good	6.45
Bengal Fully Good	6.85
Bengal Fine	7.25
Oomra, Good	7.15
Oomra, Fully Good	7.55
Oomra, Fine	7.95
Broach Good	7.65
Broach Fully Good	8.05
Broach Fine	8.45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 17

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 16,000.
Days Exports to Great Britain 32,000.
Day's Exports t oConinent 43,000.

Futures at New York May	18.66—.11
Futures at New York July	18.19—.12
Futures at New York Oct.	17.52—.09
Spot Cotton at New York	19.30 .20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.34—.07
Futures at New rleans March	18.32—.09
Futures at New Orleans Oct	16.86—.07
Fair Rio Coffee No 7 quality)	17 13/16.
Demand Bills	4.85.75.
Silver Commercial Bars	65 3/4.

AMERICAN CTTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, March 17.

Futures at New York—

May	18.66—.11
July	18.19—.12
October	17.52—.09
December	17.18—.09

Liverpool, March 17.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. . C. Liverpool:—

May	9.48+.03
July	9.41+.03
October	9.18+.02
December	9.06+.03

WHEAT.

London, March 17.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. Apl/May 48/9 sellers.
Rosario Santa Fe—58 1/2 lbs. Mar/Apl. 47/6 sellers.
Tone:—Argentine wheat dull.
Australian Mar/Apl. 53/6 sellers.
Tone:—Dull.

SEEDS.

London, March 17.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—
March/April £14 paid.
Mar/Apl. £14 1/8 buyers.
April/May £14 paid.
Apl/May £14 1/8 buyers.
May/June £14 1/8 buyers.
March £14 3/16 paid.
Tone—Firm but quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay—March Aprli 7½ paid and sellers.
Tone:—Quiet.
Castorseed Bombay:—
March/April 18 1/4 sellers.
March 18 1/4 paid
Tone:—Quiet.
Linseed, Bombay Mar/Apl 17 5/8 nominal.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton Apl/May £19 1/2 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria per ton March April £20 Hamburg sellers.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton April/May £18 5/8 sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Rather steadier.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore Apl/May £20 7/8 sellers.

LINSEED.

London, March 17.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Mar/Apl. 16 1/2 sellers.
Apl/May 16 1/4 done.
Tone:—Firm but quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
Mar/Apl 29/6 offered.
May/Aug. 29/7 1/2 offered.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 17.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta—July/Sept. 15/1 1/2 sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta—Oct/Dec 15/3 sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta—Jan/Mar 15/4 1/2 sellers
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept 15/4 sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July Sept. 15/4 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER.

London, March 17.

Para Up River Fine, Spot April/May 29 nominal.
s
Tone:—Firmer.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot 30 buyers 30 1/2 sellers.
Tone:—Opened easier but later was better supported.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, March 18.			
Brass, English	3/4	55	8	0
Brass, English	1	57	0	0
Brass, English	1¼	55	8	0
Brass, English	1½	55	8	0
Brass, English	1¾	55	8	0
Brass, English	2	55	8	0
Brass, German	¾ to 2	53	12	0

METALS.

London, March 17.

English best Selected Copper	£62 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£59 5/16
Copper Braziers	£ 75 1/2
Yellow Metal	69 3/4
Hard Spelter	31
Corrugated Sheets	£16
Tin Block	£297 1/2

COPPER.

Bombay, March 18.

Copper French	¾ to 2	57	12	0
Copper German	¾	57	0	0
Copper German	1	59	0	0
Copper German	1¼	58	8	0
Copper American	1¼	59	8	0
Copper American	1¾	59	8	0
Copper American	2	59	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		57	0	0
Panchteka joint		25	8	0
Copper English Bars		58	8	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		73	0	0
Lead, Country		24	0	0
Lead Rangooni		25	4	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		51	8	0
Koger Brass 1½ to 1¾, 1 3/4 to 2		51	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1 3/4 to 2		59	0	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		58	12	0
English Copper ¾ to 2		58	8	0

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

	Bombay, March 18.			
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	8	3
Finix	No. 6½	0	8	6
Kilachand	No. 8½	0	8	9
David	No. 10½	0	10	0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	9	9
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	9	10
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0	10	3
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	10	6
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	10	6
Kilachand	No 20 1/2	0	11	3
Japan	No. 20	0	13	3
Japan	No. 32	1	1	9
Japan	No. 40	1	3	9
Japan	No. 42½	1	6	6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 18.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 990
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1060
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1045
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 124
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 120
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201½
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¾
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86 3/16
London—Paris Frcs 136.10
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.25
London—Brussels Frcs 121.00
London Rome Liras 121.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Market quiet.

London, March 17.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/32.
Bar Gold £4/41¼.
Bar Silver Spot 3/ 5/16 quiet.

London, March 17.

Rentes 3 per cent	47 3/4
Berlin Cheques on London	30 5/16
Bar Silver (Spot)	30 7/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—China small buyer.
Market quiet.
Interest day to day loans 4 5/8.
Interest 7 days' market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.
Sovereigns Export to Singapore £8,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 18.

Market Rates:—
Bank Telegraphic 1/5 31/32
Bank Demand 1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 1/4
Fcs Demand
American Dollars nom.
Hongkong Dollars nom.
Shanghai nom.
Japan 124 3/4
Singapore 156 3/4
Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.14
Oslo	22.63
Amsterdam	12.14
Switzerland	25.26
Exchange Belgium	116.88
Exchange Athens	348.50

Cuban Sugar 11 March sellers.

New York, March 17.

Demand Bills 4.85.75.

London, March 17.

Exchange on London in Paris	135.90
Exchange on London in Germany	20.41 1/2.
Exchange on London in Italy	121.17

STOCKS, ETC.

London, March 17.

Fundling Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £87 1/2—1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £91 7/8 unchgd.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 5/16 unchgd.
Conversion Loan £75 3/4 unchgd.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £102 1/2 unchg.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/2 unchgd.
Consols 2½ p.c. 54 1/2 unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 53 1/2 nominal —1/4.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 68 1/4 unchgd.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 1/4 unchgd.

DISCOUNTS.

London, March 17.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	12 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 18.

3 months 4½ per cent.
6 months 4-3/8 per cent
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 month 5½ per cent.
Money 3 months 5 per cent.
Money 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, March 18.

Sovereigns ready 13/5/6
Sovereigns forward 13/5/9
National Bank Bar Gold 21/8/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/0
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/3
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/4/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/4/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/6/0

London, March 17.

Bar gold ready s 84-11 1/2
Silver ready d. 30.5
Silver forward d. 30-7
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. Very little business doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 18.

Ready:—21/6/6
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/6/9. Lowest 21/6/6. At 6 p.m. 21/6/6.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/7/9. Lowest 21/7/6. At 6 p.m. 21/7/6
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening -1-
Vajda Chitar:—Opening /2/6
Tone market:—Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 18.

Ready 68/5
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/8. Lowest 68/4. At 6 p.m. 68/4
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/9. Lowest 68/6. At 6 p.m. 68/6
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening /7/
Vaida Chitar:—Opening /14/
Tone Market:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 18.

3½ per cent Rupee paper Rs. 73/10/0
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 90
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/6
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 99/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 102/7
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103/10
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs 106/4
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/6
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 104/4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102
Tone of market:—Firm.

SHARES.

London, March 17.

Hongkong Bank	£126
Chartered Bank	£20 3/4
National Bank	£48.
P. and O. Bank	£9 3/8
Eastern Bank	£5 15/16

C. M. PAREKH QUOTATIONS.

Bombay March 18.

Jute:—Albion 390; Alliance 380; Anglo India 348; Auckland 176; Barnagore 132; Bally 149. Birla 6/8, Belvedere 380; Budge Budge 350; Clive 27; Craig 4/6 Cheviot 202. Dalhousie 285; Delta 395; Empire 41/4; Fort Gloster 760; Fort William 227; Gondalpara 760; Gourepore 580; Hukumchand 8/10; Hooghly 61, Howrah 28/4, Kamarhatty 4/8, Kankanarrah 338; Kelvin 693, Kinnison 819; Lansdowne 203, Lawrne 475, Lothian 310; Naihati 380, National 22/4, New Central 440, Northbrook 341, Nuddea 39, Orient 154, Presidency 6/2, Reliance 47/12 Standard 340; Union 460, Waverly 6/8 Hessian 15/4, Jute 101.

Cotton:—Dunbar 152, Keshavram Cotton 4.

Miscellaneous—B I Corporation 3/12, Burma Corp. 11/8, Imperial aBnk 1485 Imperial Confy 383.

Remarks:—Market opened steady but declined at the close. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. has declared a dividend of Rs. 5. for the half year ending 31st Dec. 1925.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, March 18.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay): —

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb	0	14	0
Century	,,	0	13	0
Jacob	,,	0	13	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	13	0
Elphinstone	,,	0	13	0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0	12	6
Jamshed	,,	0	12	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—				
Standard	,,	1	3	0
Century	,,	1	2	9
Hindustan	,,	1	3	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	3	9
Phoenix	,,	1	2	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	2	0
Kaliamardan	,,	1	2	9
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb	1	3	3
Hindustan	,,	1	3	3
David Mill	,,	1	3	3
Apollo	,,	1	3	3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	2	9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	2	0
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	1	6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 36-42 In.—				
Textile (Hand)	,,	1	1	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	1	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	1	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	1	3
Sundari Braad	,,	1	1	3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	3	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	2	6
Century	,,	1	3	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	2	6
Century	,,	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	1	0
1386 Tata	,,	3	8	0
CHECK GREY DRILL by lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4	12	0
Jamshed	,,	4	12	0
Century	,,	5	0	0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	5	0	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	4	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—				
Kasturchand Mill:—	,,	6	5	0
Bombay United	,,	0	0	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	12	8	0
Textile Mill £3½	,,	5	0	0
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	9	5	0
Hindustan	,,	9	6	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	8	0	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb	1	1	6
Textile	,,	1	1	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	1	6
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	11	6
777 Crescent	,,	2	11	6
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—				
Kanta	Per lb	1	6	0
Great	,,	1	5	6
Phoenix	,,	1	6	0
CHADDAR KORI CALENDAR:—				
Hindustan	Per Piece	0	0	0
David	,,	1	0	0

BARLEY.

London, March 17.

Karachi Barley Not quoted.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, March 17.

Cardiff to Bombay 15/6

INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNION.

CONSTITUTION RECAST

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On Monday the 15th instant a crowded meeting of the members of the Indian Seamen's Union was held at Frere Road to regulate the affairs of the seamen. The following resolution was proposed from the Chair and carried unanimously:—

"Whereas it is now clear to the members of the Indian Seamen's Union that in fact all the funds of the Union have been exhausted by those whose duty it was to protect them, and in view of the fact that the said Union is at present a cumbersome inheritance, we its members create a new Union under the name of Seamen's Union which shall be governed by a board of directors consisting of not less than 15 members of which not less than 12 shall be representatives of village clubs. This Board of Directors shall have all the powers which were formerly vested in the Board of Directors of the Indian Seamen's Union, and on it shall devolve the duty of examining the accounts of the Union at least once a month and to make a report thereon which shall be affixed to the Notice Board for the inspection of members for at least 3 (?) days. Any 6 of the directors shall form a quorum.

We also appoint a committee to take up the work of the Union from to-day till the above Board is duly appointed by the members in a general meeting to be held within two months from the date hereof this committee shall consist of the representatives of the Head Club of Cuncolim, Principal Club of Cuncolim, Grand Club of Cuncolim, Club of St. Estevam, Grand Club of Assolna, Grand Club of Velim, Club de Silvas, Club of St. Joseph, Club St. Antonio, Club of Arossim, Club of Mangaloreans, Club of Chandor, Club of Divarcares, Club of Kepemcares and Mr. J. P. Lobo. In case of failure of any one or more of the members of the above Committee to take up office the remaining members shall have powers to co-opt and fill up vacancies."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Slight rain during week in parts of Sind. Standing rabi crops were generally in fair condition. Harvesting continues. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Satara, Karnatak, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking was adequate except in parts of the Deccan. Water for irrigation was insufficient in parts of Thar Parkar, Gujarat, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Mahi Kantha. Supply of fodder was generally adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food grains were generally stationary. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	25 to 53
Gujarat	33 to 50
Konkan	39 to 43
Deccan	31 to 46
Karnatak	27 to 37

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, March 17.

In the share market in jutes there was hardly any change generally in the position of the market to-day and most of the business done was in Howrah and Clive of an interdealer nature. Towards the close a weaker feeling set in. Cottons remained unchanged in the absence of dealings. In coals a very moderate turnover resulted at easier prices, buying orders being almost negligible. In rubbers the undertone continued strong with more doing. Teas were a steady market though little activity was noticeable. In miscellaneous Bengal Telephone exhibited some strength while the rest were firm. Following were today's closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 73/5, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 103/7, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/12, do 1930 105.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref 98, Imperial Bank 380, Karnani Industrian Bank 5.

Railways:—Mukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 71, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 89, Sara Serajganj Railway 90.

Cottons:—Dunbar 152, Kesoram 4.

Jutes:—Alliance 407/8, Anglo India 347, Auckland 176, Belvedere 387, Budge Budge 350, Clive 27/2, Craig pref 107, Dalhousie 298/8, Empire 41/4, Fort William 237/8, Hooghly ord 61/8, Howrah 28/8, Hukumchand ord 8/8, Kamarhatty 418, Kankanarrah 348, Kinnison 839/8, Lawrence 487/8, Lansdowne 205/8, National 22/12, Northbrook 41/8.

Coals:—Bokaro and Ramgur 15, Deoli 20/8, Kuardi 5/8, Patmohna 1/8, Raneegunge 21/12.

Miscellaneous:—Kars Bricks and Tiles 7/8, Bengal Telephone Corporation ord 6/8, Indian Galvanizing 1/6, Marshall and Co. 2/12, Bengal Flour 128, Burma Corporation 11/12, B. I. Corporation 3/14, do. pref 102 Madan Theatres 2/12, Tavoy Tin Corporation 31/4, British Ceylon Corporation 2/6, Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association 910.

Tea Companies:—Atal 16/8, Bishnauth 28/8, Sapoi 22/4, Tezpore 11/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling six and three thirty-seconds pence.—A. P.

The President and Board of Directors of the Calcutta Young Men's Christian Association gave a dinner on Wednesday night in honour of Sir Arthur Yapp, the General Secretary of the English National Council of the Y. M. C. A. when Hon. Sir Ewart Greares presided.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The P and O s.s. China with English mails of March 4 ex Macedonia due at 9 a.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—G. I. P. Sholapur v B. B. and C. I. Railway, (H. Q), 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana ground.
Congratulatory address to Drs. Duggan and Dalal, Anatomy Theatre, Grant Medical College, at 12-30 p.m., Capt. S. L. Bhatia to preside.

SATURDAY, March 20.

The s.s. Rozmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—B. B. and C. I. (Ajmer) v Eastern Telegraphs, 5-30 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana ground.
Public lecture by Mr. S. Faizee Rehman on "Indian Art" at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, presiding, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).
All-India Vadnagar Nagar Conference, Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. S. T.).

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday (the 20th instant) at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The election of the representatives from Girgaum (D) Ward to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announced to be held on Sunday the 21st instant has been postponed.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned general meeting of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday (the 24th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of the Committee No. 2, Ripon Road, near Parsi Statue, Byculla.

'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the council of the above Committee will be held on Saturday next (20th instant) at 9 p.m. in the above Committee's office.

As per resolution of the Council all Council members are requested to be present on Sunday next at 8.30 a.m. in the above Committee's office.

A CLASS IN SOCIOLOGY.

Dr. G. S. Ghurye, of the University of Bombay will resume his class in "Sociology" on Sunday (the 21st instant) at the Damodar Hall of the Social Service League at Parel at 9 a.m.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF UNION.

An emergent meeting of the Executive Council of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union will be held on Sunday (the 21st instant) at 1 p.m. in the rooms of the Bombay Law Classes, Soman Building, Girgaon, to transact some important business.

SHREE SHIVAJI CRICKET CLUB.

The 5th annual gathering of the above Club will be held on Sunday (the 21st instant) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Social Service League Chinchpokli. Mr. P. Baloo, will preside.

RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee of the Association will be held at its office at No. 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

KHADI SALE.

There will be a scale of Khadi Prints at a cheaper rate of annas four per yard at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, on Sunday (the 21st instant) between 8.30 and 10 a.m. (S. T.)

MR. SUBEDAR ON ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr. Manu Subedar has been nominated as a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna proceeding to Europe.

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING CLASSES.

Training classes are to be held from 1st May to 18th May 1926 at Broach by the Divisional Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute where training in cooperation, rural economics, banking and accounts will be imparted by experts in the subjects. Candidates who have passed the matriculation, school final or vernacular final examination, should apply to Mr. V. C. Jadav, Managing Director Surat Peoples' Co-operative Bank Limited, Kanpith, Surat, before 15th April.

WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, Parel, the first general meeting of the members of the Mahila Mandal Parel, Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 4 p.m. at the Damodhar Thakersey Hall, Parel, when Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe will address the members on "Cooperation."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 7.30 p.m. the same day.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

LECTURE ON "PERSONALITY."

Under the auspices of the Tivimnenses Union, Mr. Mathew Lobo delivered a lecture on "Personality" on the 7th instant, at the Goan Union School Hall, Dabul, Mr. Ignátius Fonseca, presiding. The Will, the lecturer said, was the personal power in Man. It could be well applied or misapplied. Bad habits, as a result of bad education, or bad environment tended to loss of self-control while good education helped to mould character.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION BY CO-OPTION.

In the list of candidates who have stood for co-option to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the name of Mr. Raghunath Shivram Nimbkar was wrongly mentioned as "Raghunath S. N." The correct name, as stated above, is "Mr. Raghunath Shivram Nimbkar."

LECTURE ON PARSI CALENDAR.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal the well-known Parsi scholar Mr. M. P. Madan will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on the required Reforms in the Parsi Calendar at the Anjuman Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. G. K. Nariman will preside. After the lecture is over there will be questions and answers. Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

ACTING GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SIR, HENRY LAWRENCE TO BE APPOINTED.

As we go to press we understand from a Reuter message that Sir Leslie Wilson has been granted four months' leave and that Sir Henry Lawrence will act in his place.

In the unavoidable absence of the Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson, the Senior Member of the Executive Council acts for him, and on Thursday, accordingly, Sir H. S. Lawrence did not turn up in his usual place in the Legislative Council Hall, his place being occupied by Sir C. V. Mehta. Everything was arranged for the swearing in of Sir Henry Lawrence as acting Governor, but there were some legal technicalities standing in the way. No orders have yet been received from the Secretary of State and the appointment of the Governor is only made by the King in consultation with the Secretary of State, for India. As there was no such order received as yet, the ceremony of swearing in of the new governor could not take place. In the meantime Sir Henry has surrendered himself to Government House, and the Governor's motor car and chobadars and other small things, which go to make up a Governor, have been surrendered to him, and since yesterday he is living at Government House. No other acting appointments will be made and the acting Governor will continue to act as his own Finance Member until the permanent Governor returns to Bombay.

In the meantime the Non-Brahmin Party has taken time by the forelock and passed a resolution in anticipation to the following effect: We the members of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Bombay Legislative Council offer our humble greetings to your Excellency upon the assumption of high office and submit to your Excellency our feelings of loyalty to your Excellency's Government.

The Non-Brahmin Party consists of about ten or eleven members at its full strength, but now there are about five members present in the Council.

COURT FEES BILL.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting on Wednesday, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

Mr. C. V. Mehta presented the Select Committee's report on the Bill further to amend the Court Fees Act 1870, and moved its second reading.

Mr. S. S. Dev, Mr. M. D. Karki and some other members spoke against the Bill, but Mr. R. D. Shinde supported and the Bill was read a second time.

It was then read clause by clause.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan moved that the Bill should remain in force for one year, and not two as mentioned in it.

The amendment was thrown out.

Many more amendments were moved, but they were all thrown out.

When the third reading of the Bill was moved by Sir C. V. Mehta as he asked for time to make some verbal alterations in it, and the Council then adjourned till 1 p.m. to-day.

G. I. P. RLY. LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Manu Subedar has been nominated as a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna proceeding to Europe.—A.P.

A CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a public gathering of Parsi children will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) when several Parsi children, who have sent in their entries, will take part in various games and plays. Mrs. Hirabai A. Tata will preside and under the patronage of Lady Petit and Mrs. J. K. Mehta prizes and sweets will be distributed.

SPIRITUAL LECTURES.

Maharajshri Sidrameshwar, the disciple of Shri Samartha Sadguru Bhansaheb Maharaj of Hinchgiri-Umdi, was arrived in Bombay and put up in a Bungalow attached to the Dharmashala of Muljibhai Madhavdas, near the C. P. Tank, Madhav Baug.

The following is the daily programme for public spiritual lectures to be delivered by His Holiness:—

(1) 8.30 to 10 a.m. (2) 3 to 5 p.m. and (3) 8-30 to 11 p.m.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The Manager of the above Bank writes to the effect that their Bombay Office has received a cable from our London Office informing us that the net profits of the Bank for the year including sum carried forward come to about £761,084. At the approaching annual meeting of Shareholders the Directors will propose a dividend for the half year of 20 per cent. p. a. equivalent to £1/5/0 per share making 29 per cent for the year free of Income Tax, placing £50,000 to Reserve Fund, £30,000 to House Property, £40,000 to Officers' Pension Fund and carrying forward £241,084.

BOMBAY PROV. NON-BRAHMAN CONFERENCE.

A largely attended meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the above Conference was held on Sunday last under the presidentship of Seth Damodar Savalaram Yande when office-bearers and members of the Working Committee for the ensuing session of the Conference were elected by a majority of votes.

Seth Damodar Savalaram Yande is appointed chairman of the Reception Committee, and Messrs. V. S. Dongre, R. A. Gole, S. K. Bole, D. S. Dongre, B. R. Ambedkar.

The Committee appointed was empowered to co-opt more members to the Working Committee, to appoint Sub-Committees and to do all other work in connection with the Conference. A fee of Re. 1 was fixed for the delegates to the Conference.

"CAFE CHANTANT."

THE SEVA SADAN'S THANKS.

Miss B. A. Engineer, the Secretary, writes from the Seva Sadan offices, Gamdevi:—

"The Council of the Seva Sadan take this opportunity of offering their very cordial thanks to all those ladies and gentlemen, for the useful and valuable help rendered to the movement and making it so successful:—To Mrs. A. P. Sabavalla for organising the entire entertainment, and her band of young enthusiastic young ladies, especially Miss Khorshedbanoo A. D. Navroji, to Mrs. J. M. Cursetji, her family and her host of useful workers for the splendid catering arrangements.

To Lady Jehangir and Lady Tata, Mrs. M. H. Dehkashti, Mrs. K. A. Ghaswalla, Mrs. Cavasji Jehangir, Mrs. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Mrs. Pheroze C. Sethna, Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji, Mrs. Hatim Tyabji, Mrs. A. A. Fyzee, Mrs. Dhunjibhoy Petit, Mrs. A. P. Sabavalla, Mrs. J. D. Duggan, Mrs. H. P. Mody, Mr. E. D. Pandole, and the City Ice Supplying Co., for free refreshments provided by them.

To Mrs. Hormusji F. Pavri for giving all the tables, chairs, crockery entirely free of charge, to the directors of the Taj Mahal Hotel for some crockery also, to Messrs. Rose and Co., and Marcks and Co. for giving the use of pianos free of charge to Messrs. Adamji and Co. for free electric installation, to the Japanese Museum for free Chinese lanterns, to Mr. Da Costa for his kind help in the musical part of the programme and to the editors of the local papers, both English and Vernacular, for giving free announcements."

PARSI NATIONAL DAY.

Jamshedi Nowroz, the national day of the Persians, falls on Sunday next (the 21st instant). With a view to celebrate the day, with *eclat*, in Bombay, the Parsis, the present-day descendants of the ancient Persians, will celebrate it as the "Parsi National Day" in Bombay. There will be a huge gathering of Parsis, young and old, in the Esplanade Maidan, Fort, and a procession will then be formed from the Esplanade Maidan to the Maidan opposite called the "Cross Maidan", from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. The other items of the programme are (1) the joint prayers of Irani Dasturs, (2) joint prayers of Mr. A. E. Vesawewala and his pupils, and the Nowroze prayer, (3) the lecture of Mr. Behman S. Banaji, the prime mover of the movement, on the "Parsi National Day", and lectures and recitals by several well-known gentlemen. There will also be feats of athletes, etc.

The fee for entrance on the special as annas eight only which could be had at (1) Messrs. Karani and Co., Booksellers, Fort, (2) Messrs. Fredoon and Co., Dhobi Talao, and (3) Messrs. Perry and Co., Grant Road.

Cold drinks will be supplied free.

The balance of the proceeds of the function, if any, after deducting expenses, will go to the Firdoshi Fund.

BODY OF YOUTH FOUND FLOATING IN SEA.

Abaji Jivaji, a Ramoshi on Back Bay Reclamation while on duty on Thursday morning, noticed a dead body of a youth, aged about 15 years, floating in the sea at Charni Road. The body was dragged and removed to the morgue for inquest. The police have not been able to trace the relatives or friends of the deceased, who is not yet identified.

FATAL FALL OF A WOMAN.

Jilubai Usman Ismail, a Mahomedan woman residing with her husband on the third floor of Beg Mohmed Building at Pydhoni, was suffering from hysteria for the last six years. On Thursday morning she had a violent hysteric fit and fell from the third floor on to the ground and died on the spot.

WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN

On Wednesday some women were working on the railway lines of the G. I. P. Railway at Matunga, when Yamunabai (30) was knocked down by the Poona Express. The driver whistled and warned the women to be clear of the line, but the deceased got confused and while crossing the lines was knocked down. Death was instantaneous.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SIR NORMAN MACLEOD RESIGNS.

The Bombay Government Gazette published yesterday, states:—

"The Hon. Justice Sir Norman Cranstoun Macleod, Barrister-at-Law, has resigned the office of Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay to His Excellency the Governor in Council with effect from the afternoon of the 6th June, 1926."

BOMBAY'S NEW ACTING JUDGE

BOMBAY, March 18.

The following appointment is also gazetted:—

"Mr. B. C. Kennedy on return from leave, to act as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay vice the Honourable Mr. Justice L. C. Crump." proceeding on leave.

BHAGINI SAMAJ ART EXHIBITION

THE PROGRAMME.

Before a huge gathering of ladies and gentlemen, Mr. B. J. Desai opened this Exhibition on the 13th instant.

Ever since it was opened thousands visit it every day and a very brisk sale of the articles on view is proceeding. A variety programme keeps up the interest in the Exhibition.

To-day (Friday) and to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m., Dr. Alvaro, the famous mystic and occultist, is giving a free show for the benefit of the Exhibition at Madhavbaug, of his powers of thought reading, fortune telling, and magic feats.

To-day (Friday), Professor Chhotalal Shah, "the strong man of India", will give a show in aid of the Exhibition. His feats will include heavy-weight-lifting, bending iron bars, running a motor car over his body, etc. His pupils of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage will under his supervision give Baniati performances, burning Baniati, lathi play, etc.

SATURDAY.

To-morrow (Saturday) there is going to be a fancy Dress Carnival, in which children of all communities are invited to take part. Ten prizes have been declared. On the same day (Saturday) there will be an All-Comic Cinema Show given by the Universal Films, through the courtesy of Mr. Chunilal Munim, J.P. Mr. Ruttonji Nicholson will also give a violin performance.

SUNDAY.

Sunday (the 21st instant) is the last day for the Exhibition. On that day Professor Nag will give his famous performance. The Indian Hercules Professor Bhatia, and also Professor Wagle and the pupils of the Bal Rakshaka Society will give on Sunday a performance of their physical feats.

The entrance fee is kept at only 4 annas for adults and two annas for children under 12.

"ADHIK MAS."

SHED AT CHOWPATY.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, a member of the Municipal Corporation, had written a letter to the Municipal Commissioner to erect a temporary shed at Chowpaty for the convenience of the Hindus who go for the holy bath during the sacred month of "Adhik Mas" to which the Commissioner has replied that as soon as he received the Collector's permission he would erect a shed.

UNSEEMLY HASTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The decision of the Government of India to rush the question of resumption of emigration to British Guiana is unfortunate. The problem is very controversial and it has raised bitter controversies not only in India but in British Guiana also. The Indian public has not been given sufficient time to consider the question in all its aspects. Kunwar Maharaj Singh's report was published only a month ago. The notification of the Government to introduce the question shortly in both the legislatures is bound to create an impression that the Government is more anxious for colonising British Guiana than for the lives and liberties of five hundred Indian families that are to be sent fourteen thousand miles away.

Evidently the Government is taking advantage of the reduced strength of our representation in the Assembly.—Yours, etc.

BENARSI DAS CHATURVEDI.
Firozabad, March 16.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Deputy Inspector Long of the Princess Street Police Station, put up Dayaram Vithalji before the Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of cheating.

The accused's deceased son, Nandlal, had a savings Bank account in the Mumbadevi Post Office. The accused was alleged to have claimed a sum of Rs. 70-3-8 standing in the name of the deceased son in the Post Office, and produced a certificate of death from the police patel of the village stating that Mr. Nandlal died on 6th May, 1921. When the pass book was presented at the counter of the Post Office it was discovered that a sum of Rs. 700 was withdrawn on 24th August 1921, about 3 months after the son's death. On being questioned the accused was alleged to have stated that a wrong date was put in by mistake. On further inquiries it was found that the date inserted by the police patel was correct. A complaint was then lodged with the police that the accused had withdrawn the sum of Rs. 700 by a forged signature.

Mr. Long applied for remand of six days to complete police inquiries.

The Magistrate allowed the accused to continue on a bail of Rs. 600 granted to him by the police.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Mar. 18.

The western disturbance is passing eastwards. Rain has fallen locally in Mysore and at a few stations in Assam and East Rajputana, Silchar and Mysore each reports half an inch.

Forecast:—Increase in Assam and extension in Bengal.—A.P.

A Madras message says:—"About 65 seavengers including 14 women employed by the Madras Harbour Port Trust went on strike on Wednesday owing to the suspension of one seavenger for benig absent without leave."

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

NORTH WESTERN AND GYM. DRAW.

CHRIST CHURCH JUBULPORE WIN

Two matches were down on Thursday's programme, the first being the replay between the Christ Church Old Boys, Jubbulpore, and the B. B. & C. I. Loco. There was not much in the game. Jubbulpore showed an improvement in their marksmanship which gave them the victory by 4 goals. Lovegrove scored two goals before the interval and Hill added two more after lemon-time.

CHRIST CRURCH O. B. ..... 4 goals.
B. B. and C. I. LOCO ..... 0 goals.

The teams were:—

The B. B. and C. I. LOCO:—Leach; C Fox; H. Fox; Coates, La Touche, Reuben; D'Souza, Kane, Wells, Moore and Francis.

C. C. O. B. Jubbulpore:—McMorran; E. Lovegrove; Borthwick; Daniells; Tolster; Cox; C. Gidney; Loveday, Hill, L. Lovegrove and S. Gidney.

A SPLENDID MATCH.

What was perhaps the best match of the season was played between the Bombay Gymkhana and the North Western Railway, Karachi. Both teams had speed and a cracking pace was maintained throughout, the half-backs lasting well. James and Ransford played a great defensive game and Cave distinguished himself between the sticks. The forwards were strengthened by the inclusion of Le Fleming, but somehow never worked together as one body. It might improve matters if Nichol could be transferred across to the right wing. Reid was unable to play, but Roberts fitted in well as a centre-half. The Railwaymen's efforts were more concerted and it was only a superb defence which foiled them. Hamilton and Morris were a sound pair and Abrahams did not have much to do.

The opening half found the visitors the superior team and the Gymkhana had to work very hard—especially in the last ten minutes—to defend their goal. After the interval the local side bucked up and at times had their opponents hard pressed. But the Railwaymen were not idle, and on several occasions broke away, only luck and Cave averting a score. Pereira sent in a stinging shot which hit the angle of the upright and cross-piece. The Gym. exploited a peculiar method of defence. James hanging back while Ransford played a roving game in front of him and well up. Full-time found the scores level and extra time brought about no change.

N. W. RAILWAY Karachi ..... Nil.
BOMBAY GYM. ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

N. W. RLY. Karachi:—Abrahams; Hamilton and Morris; D'Costa, Gonsalves and D'Cruz, Quanborough, Rebeiro, Reuben, Pereira and D'Cunha.

BOMBAY GYM.:—Cave; Ransford and James, Ogdey, Roberts and Butterfield; Hill, Le Fleming, Flight, Bowen and Nichol.

Referees:—Messrs. D'Souza and Kapadia.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Bombay Port Trust vs. Poona Rangers.

GWALIOR RACES.

GWALIOR, March 17.

NOORABAD PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. Certainty's MERIED 7-4 F Black 1
Messrs. Dhunjibhoy and Mahomed's RED FLAG 7-12 S Black 2
Mrs. L Rayneau's AMARA 8-0 Morris ... 3
Mr. Mashals LEACHMAN 9-4 Perkins 4
Also Ran:—Bismark 9-4, Parrinshop 8-5, Watchmaker 7/8, and Sutki Beg 7/4.

Betting: 3 to 2 Leachman 3 to 1 Meried, 4 to 1 Bismark and Red Flag, 5 to 1 Amara and 6 to 1 the others.

THE MAIDENS' PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. Banaji's FERDINAND 8-3 Herbert ... 1
Mr. Vilcassim's LANKA 7-13 S Black 2
Mr. Kavas' GOOD LUCK 7-13 Morris 3
Mr. Mashal's CHEERIO 8.8 car 8.10 Perkins 4
Also Ran:—Muluk 8/10, and Scamp 8/3.

Betting: Evens Lanka; 3 to 1 Good Luck; 5 to 2 Cheerio; and 5 to 1 Ferdinand; Muluk and Scamp.

THE WESTERN PLATE. Distance 1 mile.
Capt. T J Egan's DAYSPRING 9-7 Edwards 1
Major S W Marriott's STAPLES 9.0 Aldridge 2
Sardar Mohamed Akram's CREEL 7-2 Purtoosingh 3
Also Ran: Jaunt 8/8.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Dayspring. 5 to 2 against Staples 3 to 1 Creel; and 10 to 1 Jaunt.

MAHARAJA MADHORAO SCINDIA MEMORIAL CUP. Distance 1 mile.
Mr. A Hoyt's GIFT OF SONG 7-0 C Hoyt 1
Major Glendenning's MELWOOD 9-8 Perkins 2
His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar's MEDINA 9-1 Morris 3
Nawabzada Uzzaffar Khan's BHOPAL HOPE 8-5 M Hoyt 4
Also Ran:—Postern 9/7 and Black Mist 8/8.

Betting: 5 to 4n on Melwood. 5 to 2 against Black Mist. 4 to 1 Medina; 6 to 1 Gift of Song Postern and Bhopal Hope.

THE KOLARAS PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. Banaji's ANDHRA VALLEY 8-12 Herbert 1
Mr. Dhunjibhoy's NASHAT BEG 8-6 S Black 2
Mr. Abdulla Mana's BAIRAQ 8/6 Morris ... 3
Baboo Kaisarsingh's MALABAR 7-0 Purtoo Singh 4
Also Ran:—Mundoor 8/3 Cairo 8/3. Bakhit 8/2 Yadgar 8/0 Jadran 7/12; Summit 7/10, Knight Bachelor 7/8 Traifee 7/8 and Sutki Beg 7/4 car. 7/8.

Betting: 6 to against Traifee; 3 to 1 Andhra Valley; 5 to 1 Bairaq, Yadgar, Jadran and Knight Bachelor and longer prices the others.

THE KOLARAS PLATE. (Div II.)—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr E. Ebrahim's NADDAS 7-6 Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Talib's WELDON 9/0 Morris 2
Mr. Certaintys MERIED 7/6 F Black 3
Mr. Bharucha's MIDHAT 7/10 car 7/12 Aldridge 4
Also Ran:—Grey Rosette 8/8, Ruvelli 8/8, Favourite 8/4, Grey Cotton 8/3, Janfan 7/12 Noori 7/12, Zaglool 7/7 carried 8/2, Zirgam 7/4 and Sum Total 7, car 7/2.)

Betting: 3 to 2 against Weldon; 5 to 2 Meried, 6 to 1 against Naddas; and 8 to 1 and 10 to 1 the others.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

18th March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	18.66
To-day's Opening Rate	18.65
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	1865
Difference	—1

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

18th March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.48
To-day's Opening Rate	9.39
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	9.45
Difference	—.3

Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 354-8-0
Sewri Closed.	Rs. 354-0-0

GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, March 17.

The following are probable starters in the Grand National with their jockeys:—Silvo (F. Rees), Gerald (L Brookes), Old Taybridge (Speck), Double Chance (J. Anthony), Ardeen (Trudgill), Brights Boy (E. Doyle), Sprig (T. Leader), Fort Elizabeth (J. Hogan), Mount Etna (Dennis), Ben Cruchan (Whitebread), Koko (Hamey), Chin Chin (blank) Knight of Wildernes (blank), Keep Cool (Goswell), Darracq (Gurney), Thrown In (Hon G. Grosvenor), Red Bee (Burford), Dwarf of Forest (Kennard), Patsey Fifth (Major Cavenagh), Upton Lad (Dutton), Marston Moor (Behan), Grecian Wave (Meaney), White Surrey (Tighe), Leo Bridge (Stott), Jack Horner (Watkinson), Pencoed (Thomas), Master Billie (Foster), Misconduct (Parvin), Lonchand (T. Morgan), Popahead (Regan Junior), Soldier Bill (Waudby), Cash Box (Read).

LATEST BETTING.

The following is the latest betting on the Grand National: 13 to 2 against Sprig, 10 to one against Old Taybridge, 100 to 9 against Double Chance, 100 to 8 against Silvo (all taken and offered).—Reuter's Special.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAPS.

LONDON, March 17.

The following are the probable runners in Lincolnshire with their jockeys: Zionist (Smirke), Coram (Keogh), Windward (Elliott), First Edition Second (Gardner), Congo (H. Beasley), Tom Pinch (Childs), Lustucru (Semblat), Donzelon (Beary), Evander (Wragg), Brighter London (Perryman), Dignity (Demrsey), Boxhill (Weston), Ornamentation (Lindborg), Vesington Star (Dines), Argeia (J. Doyle), King Willow (Walsh), Pasha (H. Leach), Red Theo (Bramhald), Birch Broom (A. Burns), Yellow Underwing, (G. Richards), Laighlon (Alford), Grave Fairy (Howard), Jeddart (blank), Rocketer (Morris), Nothing Venture (Sirett), Polymion (Christie).

LATEST BETTING.

The following is the latest betting on Lincolnshire:—7 to one against Zionist, 100 to 9 against Nothing Venture, and Donzelon, 100 to 8 against Lustucru, 100 to 7 against Pasha and Dignity, 20 to one against Rocketer and King Willow.—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP DRAW.

LONDON, March 17.

Washington.—The draw for the first round of the Davis Cup is paired as follows:—The European Zone: Argentina and Hungary; Spain and Ireland; Britain and Poland; Rumania and Italy; Holland and Belgium; South Africa and Portugal; Sweden and Switzerland; France and Denmark; India and Czecho-Slovakia.

Austria meets the winner of the match between South Africa and Portugal.

The American Zone: Cuba and Canada; Japan and Mexico.

The Philippines will meet the winner of the match between Japan and Mexico.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, March 17.

The following are the results of matches played in League Football to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION:—Arsenal four, Sheffield nil; Everton two, Sunderland one; Manchester City nil, Blackburn one; Bolton three, Manchester United one.

Third Division (Southern Section), Southend nil, Millwall two.

Third Division (Northern Section) Chesterfield four, Coventry three.

Scottish:—Kilmarnock three, Aberdeen nil; Dundee one, Celtic two.

RUGBY UNION.

In Rugby Union to-day Portsmouth Services beat Bristol by 11 points to 9 and Devon lost to Stade Francaise by 8 points to 6 at Torquay.

In the Hospitals' Cup Final, St. Thomas Hospital beat Guy's Hospital by five points to 3 at Richmond.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1926.

HEAL THYSELF !

When an Englishman, who is overwhelmed with the responsibilities of the Whiteman's burden, is thoroughly beaten in argument he stoops to other defences which have hitherto proved important weapons in empire-building, such as "divide and rule". After the weak and unconvincing statement by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir on the Development Department dealing with its past, present and future, the public realised that not only was the gravamen of the attack against the Government's Development policy justified but that Government had decided to carry on as they liked regardless of public demand for a commission of enquiry both for allocating the blame regarding earlier blunders and miscalculations, if not frauds, and the need for preventing further losses and the recurrence of expensive adventures by the State in speculative operations. But it has fallen to the lot of Sir Henry Lawrence, who received Bombay's finances in a flourishing condition and leaves them as an onerous legacy to his successor, to resort to the unworthy tactics of questioning the motives of the critics of Government in order to call up the Frankenstein of landlord versus tenant and capital versus labour for the sole purpose of misguiding those who champion the poor men's cause into the belief that the Government are the *ma-bap* and final protectors of the masses. Sir Basil Blackett started with heavy deficits and reached a big surplus, which could be still bigger, but the guardian of Bombay's finances has not only made the position worse each year but has also failed during his stewardship to discover those financial discrepancies which the non-official critics, whom he has chosen to attack, have discovered. In a business concern every operation is ultimately reduced to £. s. d. and the man, who looks after that, is the man who is answerable if he fails to detect flaws as soon as he hears about them. Sir Henry Lawrence has now put forward the plea that the whole attack on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme from all quarters is in the private and selfish interests of the landlords of Bombay and must not be supported by any who has the good of the tenants and the workingmen at heart. If we did not find a family likeness between this and the defence of Sir George Lloyd in 1921, we would ignore it as the outburst of an irascible old gentleman but we must do him the credit for upholding an official, if vicious, tradition—the tradition of attempting to suppress criticism when there is no argument by abusing counsel of your adversary.

Sir George Lloyd, speaking to the Indian Merchants' Chamber, five years ago said:—

"First of all, these schemes are financially the most important matters which any local government in India has ever handled. They tread and impinge upon almost every vested interest that you could imagine, they deal with land acquisition inevitably unpopular, arousing feelings of controversy in the minds of the individuals affected, quite remote from the main purpose which we all as a community have in view. Do you really think, gentlemen, that this is the kind of question therefore that should be made subject to the breath of every popular breast? Is it fair to Ministers, to the scheme, or to Council itself, and would it conduce in the end to the success of the scheme? I do not think it would; in fact I am confident it would not."

We think that the Leader of the House, instead of offering straightforward defence, if there is any, has deliberately insulted the intelligence of the Council by throwing mud at non-official public men, who render great services at the risk of being misunderstood. No less an individual than that never-failing apologist of the bureaucracy, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, speaking in the Council of State, referred to the loan of ten and a half crores of rupees at 6 1|2 per cent. free of income tax for the development of Bombay as the cause of depleting the city's finances and hitting its industry and bringing about trade depression. The phenomenal fall in land values in Bombay and in the suburbs can be traced to Government's policy of acquisition as well as to uncertainties with regard to the Back Bay where land was spoken of at from Rs. 6 to 30 a square yard. This disorganized credits throughout the city and made it difficult for people to borrow on landed property. Every businessman in Bombay knows that banks will not lend on landed property except in very exceptional circumstances. Thus the fabric of trade and business operations has been seriously weakened and has forced into liquidation many business firms which would otherwise have been kept up. This disaster has led to unemployment of a serious character. It has forced many thousands of people back from Bombay into the country as they could not earn enough to live in Bombay. It has rendered the condition of the middle class very hard and precarious. The wiping out of values of property in Bombay does not necessarily benefit the tenants, but it affects every wage-earner by restricting the scope of employment. The Government of Bombay, who have repeatedly turned down all demands for enquiry into the unemployment question, cannot pose as champions of the wage-earners or the middle class as against the capitalist at any time, but least of all in order to justify and cover up their unprecedented bungling, which has involved colossal losses. And how are these losses estimated? When it was a question of profits, we were given the figure of fifty crores as the final profits, but for assessing loss, we must think of the present values! We give the credit for inventing the writing down of the present loss of three crores at twenty lakhs a year for sixty years, that is, for making a provision of twelve crores from revenue to cover the loss of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, to Sir Henry Lawrence and leave it to the public to judge how far they can regard the platitudinising civilian, who is now retiring after mismanaging Bombay's finances, as a friend of the poor. These twelve crores of rupees from revenue for sixty years should have been spent on the promotion of education and physical health of the poor and they have now literally gone to fill up the hole created by Lloyd's folly. It is further notorious that the operations of the Development Department have been the principal cause of raising the cost of building material and thus checking the supply of private building and rising rents.

In this connection we must commend Mr. Jayakar's frank statement at the meeting at the Gaiety Theatre that once in the course of a generation questions like this came up and all differences disappear in the face of the common disaster. There are on this question no parties. There are no warring factions. None of those camps, which come into being on particular issues, will range against one another in order to side with Government and run down those who have exposed a great fraud on the finances of the province. We are confident that right-minded Englishmen will realise that tactics of the kind resorted to by Sir Henry Lawrence which might have been very successful twenty-five years ago, are out of place in modern India and laying the cards on the table, as the representative of the English Chamber of Commerce demanded, is the only right course for the Government. If the Government will not take this course the public will know what to think of them. Is it the guilty conscience of the Government, which leads members of the Executive Council to indulge in outbursts which are not calculated to allay the anxieties of the public but to exasperate them. Sir Henry Lawrence's performance is a repetition of the theory of trusteeship in disguise, which has come to be regarded now by every intelligent man as an exploded myth. The Government, as was expected, have carried the vote on the Development Department, but the censure involved in the remarks of men like Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. C. N. Wadia and Sir Leslie Hudson, who cannot by any stretch of imagination be regarded as extremists, remains, and mild as their remarks are, they reflect the true sentiments of everyone in Bombay including those who have at heart the best interests of the working population, the poor and the tenants. We trust the Development agitation will go on and that young men all over the country will learn to understand the full implications of mismanagement of the city's problems and the province's finance at the hands of over-valued English officials.

LOCARNO LAUGHED AT.

The obstinacy of Brazil in refusing to agree that Germany should enter the League's Council makes one wonder if the Locarno spirit which was supposed to pervade all international dealings has evaporated or has been laughed out of court, because it no longer suits the interest of the Big Powers, who really control the League, to act in that spirit, however much they may talk the language of Locarno. In order to allow entry into the League Council a unanimous decision must be arrived at, and Brazil has been conveniently utilised to do the work which Imperialist Powers are anxious should be done so that Germany coming in as a member of the Council, to whom a permanent seat cannot be refused, may ask no inconvenient questions and may not unsettle the "work of civilisation" which Britain has undertaken in Iraq and Egypt and France in Syria and the Riff and which Italy wishes to undertake in her ambition to be a great Colonial Power. If the Baldwin Government had been genuinely anxious to support the German claim for a seat on the League's Council, it would have categorically refused to lend its sympathies even to any discussion about permanent or non-permanent seats and the enlargement of the Council, the moment such discussion arose in the French Press on behalf of the Little Entente group and the Spanish and Brazilian interests.

The fact is that the Baldwin Government cannot afford to displease France. Between France and England there is perfect understanding. France agrees to overlook what England proposes to do about Mosul and Egypt, England allows France a free hand in Syria and the Riff. Italy is on the side of the Imperialist Powers, herself anxious under Mussolini to win martial glory. So there has been no hurry to carry the spirit of Locarno into practice, although M. Briand has always felt "warm sympathy" for Dr. Stresemann's efforts to come to an understanding with post-war France. The French Press has replied to this effort with an attitude of suspicion mingled with the contempt of the conqueror for the conquered. "Never shall it be allowed to Germany", the "Matin" said quite a month ago, "to enter the League Council alone". So even the entrance of Germany into the League Council has been postponed and the weakness of British Foreign policy has allowed the French chauvinists to obtain an exultant victory. To us in the East not only does the League Council remain a tool of the Big Powers but its negation of Locarno ought to convince us that it is a combination of Imperialist Powers playing the old game of exploitation of the weak, while talking the language of disarmament, peace and international amity. When the Japanese representative at the League says that it must now "retrieve its lost position", it is only a pious and polite expression of a good intention, which, one wonders, if Japan, herself always on the side of the Imperialists, will seriously try to carry out.

INDIANS IN IRAQ.

DISCARDED TOOLS OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

(By G. K. N.)

II.

After discussion of the Iraq affairs in the British Parliament in 1920, the Arabs learnt for the first time to hate Indians, whom they loved before. The hate was apparently the consequence of a policy to throw the blame for local disturbances on the Indianisation of Iraq during the period of the Civil Administration, the main issue being left out of the consideration viz., that the policy and the management of that Civil Administration was exclusively and completely in the hands of the British, Indians merely carrying out the latter's orders faithfully and well. This seed of hatred grew day by day as the vacancies created by the repatriation of Indians were thrown open to Arabs who, by getting well paid appointments in the Government of their country, began to demand the dismissal of the remaining few Indians to be still repatriated to India. It is relevant here to emphasize that this policy, which had its purpose behind it to calm the unemployed and the boisterous Arabs, did not enable the British or the Iraq Government to send away the "Technical" Indians whose services were badly needed for several departments, e.g. Railways, Public Works Irrigation, Medical, Veterinary and the like. The few Indians in these departments were retained not for the sake of their past or future careers, but merely to meet the selfish necessity of managing the technical departments of the Government. Ludicrous, as it may seem, some of these Indians were in fact made to impart tuition to the Arabs in technical institutes opened in Iraq to train the Arabs for replacing the technical foreigners from Government appointments.

One-Sided Agreements.

The too obedient Indians without proper guidance from any responsible Indian authority, accepted this miserable position without any public protest, though they were deeply sad at the turn the affairs had taken. They realised, but too late, that they had by their long absence from India lost all chances of improving their prospects in India and that the chances thrown open by the reforms and other schemes in India during and after the war had been lost to them for ever. They were over-age for employment in any Government post and that wise and political Indian Government, which had lured them to go to Mesopotamia, was helpless to give any assistance for it is needless to point out that these suddenly returned hosts of Indians demanded some consideration for their war services. They were told that they had been well-paid and well-fed in Iraq and that they were now returned to India, according to the terms of their agreements. But who drew up these one-sided agreements? Were the representatives of the Indian employees or the independent Indian opinion consulted? Officers with military ideas of imperial subordination put in the form of an agreement their one-sided views and enlisted Indian personnel, on wholly military or slightly modified civil agreements, thus binding them legally to carry out the provisions of these agreements. The peculiar thing about these agreements was that the personnel were induced to carry on their service in Iraq by reengaging year after year, each time signing a fresh form of the same agreement. They thus failed to visualize the blank future that lay ahead of them when, after years of devoted service they were suddenly told to find out a way for their own maintenance when they had no such way left or suggested to them.

Reluctantly, throwing aside their personal passions, they submitted to the bindings imposed on them by the contracts which they had signed and they came back to India to restart a career which they had given up several years ago (at the beginning of the war), and in which they were superseded by their juniors who had filled up all the outlets left open to them during their absence, due to a call to the field of active service in Iraq. All the same these people were some what fortunate for they returned to India several years ago when conditions in the country were improving as a result of the revised administrative machinery and when the Government of India, to some extent, helped to give them assistance in finding ways and means for their livelihood, for that Government, and no other, was after all responsible for their recruitment for Mesopotamia. By their clearance from Iraq, the number of Indians thus decreased from several thousands to a few hundreds.

A Pitiable Position.

Still worse fate, however, awaited the few chosen Indians who were kept back, after the great dismissal, to help in organizing the new Iraq State. These Indians were men of good qualifications and mature experience and when they were made to remain in their posts they felt that their services being necessary to the new State, they had a clear and good future before them. Instead, therefore, of sharing the fate of their countrymen who were returned to India in the exodus after the disturbances in Iraq, they thought it wiser to stick to their jobs instead of wandering in the wilderness after reaching India. Their "wise" policy landed them into a ditch from which they find it hard to get out. Several of these selected Indians were axed as soon as an Arab was ready to replace them and with darker future facing them than what faced their already returned country men, they reached Indian shores to fight a battle for their existence. Those few that still remain in Iraq are yet in the same pitiable position.

A Contrast.

The advent of the new policy in Iraq led to the Anglo-Iraq Treaty the provisions of which are well known to the world. One of the most important clauses of the Treaty was the selection of several British officers on long term contracts of ten years or so containing proper provisions for their service. The new decision of the League of Nations to prolong the Treaty period to twenty-five years has made the conditions of future life for these British officers all the more safe and clear and their interests are well guarded by the British Officers' Association whose views receive Iraq Government's consideration. But what about the few Indians left in Iraq? Not a word about them appears in the Treaty and every ship coming from Basrah brings a few of these unfortunate men to Indian shores, where they look at the sky and again back at the earth for finding a way to maintain themselves. By sheer zeal and hard labour, coupled with their intelligence, they rose to good position in the Iraq Government and the position in which they now find themselves, as an outcome of their devoted and faithful labours for the British Government for several years, is one which few would care to envy. The stray Indians turning up from Iraq give us still worse news. They state that the "conditions of service" (it is ridiculous to compare them with those provided in the Anglo Iraq Treaty) for Indians left in Iraq are daily becoming worse and that certain allowances, which they have received since they went to Iraq, are being altogether cut off. This means a cut of at least one hundred rupees in the monthly pay of every Indian official, who has drawn the allowances according to the terms of his contract. If the contracts are to be revised or new conditions of service offered to Indian officials, is it not fair that just consideration should be given to the question of incorporating these allowances in the revised rates of pay?

A PARSI LEAD.

The Parsi Lekhak Mandal's innovation merits encouragement. It is a body of journalists and authors in the Parsi community. The other day its members were, to use a more familiar term, "At Home" to the Hindu and Muslim literati of Bombay. A speech welcoming the guests was delivered by the President Mr. Jehangir Vimadalal. His energy and success were envied by a subsequent venerable speaker, almost an octogenarian and one who has enjoyed all his life the priceless blessing of vigorous bodily health. It was a large and representative gathering. It included a few Mussalman ladies. The Mirza brothers of the distinguished Persian family domiciled in Bombay, were there. Both were called upon to speak, the judge in English, the lawyer in Urdu. Mr. Kanhyalal Munshi commented on the fact of the Parsis preferring for their children English education to Gujarati. Mr. G. K. Nariman said that if the Parsis gave reserved attention to English, it was because as a practical people they recognised that English was the most useful language. The speaker might have added that the Hindus and Mahomedans were now following the Parsis all over India and that there were almost colonies of Gujarati Hindus in Paris whose children knew more of French than Gujarati. It has been so at all times and in all climes. The language of the rulers engrosses the most go-ahead among their subjects. In all the speeches the references to intercommunal relations were cordial and some of the Hindus manifested very genuine desire to foster sentiments of amity. The success of the gathering which had an item or two of highly enjoyable scientific Indian music was largely due to the energy and resourcefulness of Mr. Firoze Ratnagar, the Secretary of the Lekhak Mandal. With some people it is a question whether such functions can do any good commensurate with their cost. A cordial rapproachement between the Parsis and the non-Parsi communities of India cannot be brought about by too expensive means. No price that we pay for the brotherly regard of Hindus and Muslims is too high. As the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Abkar Khan said, it is quite on the cards that the Parsi writers would now be the guests of the Hindus and that the Musalmans would follow suit. There will always be a certain section of people to cavil at novelties of this description, but the success of the innovation will ultimately win them over and as a rule those who come to scoff must remain to pray for the permanence of such pleasant social functions, which promote the amenities of intercommunal life in our vast city.

A JOURNALIST.

Notes of the Day.

Sowing the Wind.

The Whites in South Africa are bent upon sowing the wind, careless that they and their posterity will have to reap the whirlwind. The Colour Bar Bill, which the South African Senate has rejected, is to be submitted to a joint session of both Houses in the South African Legislature and will doubtless be passed. The Senate, composed as it is of captains of big industry and representatives of financial interests, realises the danger of embittering Native labour, and, what counts in its eyes as far more important, of restricting its use. Every great Native association has spoken against the measure and the Native leaders consider that its application will mean enmity and separation between the two peoples. It gives Government gar greater powers than even those it already enjoyed by the 1911 Act regarding interference in the employment of Native labour, and its final passage by the joint session of both Houses will mean for the Indians the first step towards their ultimate economic ruin.

Discoveries

The Loyalists in the Council of State have been busy making astonishing discoveries. The vast majority of their fellow-countrymen may think the research futile and built upon sandy foundations, but what do thty care? Is it not their duty, members as they are of a House which, according to bureaucratic doctrine, represents "the saner elements" of the country, to discover the good points of a Viceroy when he leaves? And so charmed have they been with the career of Lord Reading that they have nothing but good points to discover. There is not even an exception to prove the rule. Sardar Charanjit Singh thought that Lord Reading would take the foremost place among India's Viceroys. This fulsome compliment is something in the style of calling every Rajah in the land Maharaja-adhiraj. Mr. Haroon Jaffer discovered that the Viceroy, whose departure from India the people of this country will not mourn, was a true champion of Indian interests against the oppression of the South African Government. After this rare research, Mr. K. C. Roy's excruciatingly original effort in congratulating Lord Reading on his Frontier policy—culminating, of course, in the burden of the Khyber Railway—appears limpid praise.

"Searching Effort."

Liberalism in Bengal has fallen on evil times. But a saviour has arisen in the form of Mr. Byomkesh Chakravarti, the well-known Independent, and his announcement that he will take over the conduct of the Liberal organ, the "Bengalee," and preach for a constitutional advance accompanied by "searching effort to secure the necessary practical qualities for that end" has won the "Pioneer's" approval. But the encouragement is guarded and a trifle patronising. We suppose the Bengal Liberals will not mind the patronising manner of the approval. They are generally insensitive to it. But the "Pioneer's" comment that the views expressed in the "Bengalee" under the new direction "may not necessarily be always capable of endorsement" by the Allahabad journal is likely to be received as a very unkind cut by Mr. Chakravarti and his colleagues. But there is hope. The "Pioneer" adds that those views will receive "respect and sympathy". Liberalism then can hope to find some encouragement if not from Indian public opinion, at least from the Anglo-Indian.

The Motive Behind It.

When the proposals for an Indian Navy were announced by the Viceroy there was no enthusiasm displayed in this country by Indian public opinion for them, although the Anglo-Indian Press tried to boost them as an example of almost uncalled for generosity. Why Indians have remained so impassive in their appreciation has been correctly gauged, however, by the "New Leader". The Labour journal, in its issue of February 19 says: "Lord Reading's parting gift is a new toy, a navy which shall be India's very own. It will consist at first only of a sloop and two gunboats, which cannot cost much. But naval brigades have a way of growing. Only a few of the officers will be Indians, and the control will be safely in British hands. Above all over the policy which this Navy must support, India can exact no influence". And then it proceeds to suggest the motive behind the gift. "It may one day be convenient, when disarmament has gone a little further, to keep the Indian Navy as a reserve outside the British reckoning". So Britain can talk of reducing her ships, but keep a little Navy handy in India, over which Indians will have no control!

An Appreciation.

The following very appreciative letter to an Indian lascar was published recently in "Lansbury's Weekly". The writer is evidently a true sportsman whom race prejudice has left unaffected. The agitation against the employment of Indian lascars on British ships owes its origin to this race prejudice and has nothing to do with the qualifications of the lascars for their job. The letter which refers to this point, amply illustrates this contention. To "Abraham Muhammad Essaeh, seaman on board the P. and O. motor liner, "Ranchi", the writer expressed his thanks for the heroic deed of the Indian lascars as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—I congratulate you on a fine feat. You jumped 40 feet from the ship's rail with a life-line to rescue a quarter-master who had fallen overboard from one of the ship's launches during the yacht race at Cowes. The quartermaster could not swim, and a strong tide was running, so you saved him from certain death. I hope your brave action will put to shame some of the silly, spiteful talk about lascars that has gone on since the "Egypt" disaster. A man may be 'white all through,' though his skin is brown."

FRONTIER REFORMS.

HINDU-MUSLIM MISUNDERSTANDING.

DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

DELHI, March 18.

The agenda of the Assembly to day consisted of resolutions both official and non-official and the anticipation of interesting debates had attracted a large number of visitors, particularly both Hindu and Muslim Frontier men and their sympathisers. Among the resolutions on the paper in order of priority are those asking for a supplementary grant of fifty lakhs for an Archeological Fund, the acceptance of labour convention regarding Workmen's Compensation for occupational diseases, a resolution regarding the new Opium Export Policy, further consideration of the proposal for reforms in the Frontier Province and discussion on the resolution about Indian position in South Africa.

In this respect, Mr. Jinnah, the Independent leader, has given notice of an amendment almost following the lines of that given notice of by Pandit Motilal Nehru, earlier during the session, asking for a Round Table Conference or a deputation to wait on the British Government and urging the disallowance of the Anti-Asiatic Bill by His Majesty's Government.

NO PERMANENT ARCHEOLOGICAL FUND.

Mr. Bhore moved the supplementary demand for fifty lakhs in respect of Archeology. He referred to discoveries made in the valley of the Indus. These discoveries enabled the Government to put in the current year's budget a sum higher than last year. But there was a large avenue which promised at present moment to lead to a knowledge of a period in human history probably never before reached. If any serious impression had to be made on the problem by the Sind and Baluchistan discoveries it was clear there must be a larger grant made available for excavation and there must be also fixity and continuity about the grant enabling programmes to be carefully planned and thought out for systematic execution. The Director-General of Archeology had estimated a bigger amount, but in the end it was agreed that a fixed sum of two and a half lakhs a year would suffice. This demand for fifty lakhs would be placed with a board of trustees who would directly finance the work of excavation.

Mr. Rangachariar said much as he sympathised with the motion his heart was against it. He considered it would be an unpardonable sin to spend fifty lakhs when more urgent problems of direct economic benefit to the people were awaiting solution. This expenditure might therefore wait.

Mr. Raju said there was a lurking danger in the motion because if this sum of fifty lakhs was granted now the Government would never come before the Assembly in respect of demand for Archeology.

Sardar V. N. Mu'alik also opposed the motion.

Sir Basil Blackett assured the House that Government were not anxious to hustle the Assembly into giving the grant against their judgment. But he pointed that the demand for archeology had not been put before the House in connection with voting up to now. If the House was opposed to giving fifty lakhs as a permanent fund then it must agree to two and a half lakhs for the next financial year But he asked the House to consider the benefits of creating a permanent fund.

Dr. Lohokare supported the idea of having a Permanent fund for he feared that if they did not give the star to a fund they might be losing endowments from private individuals. The speaker, however did not agree that the management of the fund should be in the hands of trustees. It should, on the other hand, be in the hands of a Board of Management on which private workers would be also represented.

Colonel Crawford speaking on behalf of European non-official members expressed sympathy with the object of the Finance Member but he would oppose the motion on principle because the House must not surrender the right of examining the expenditure annually. They would be prepared to grant 2 1/2 lakhs a year.

Dewan Bahadur Rangachandra Rao also assured Government that an annual grant would be made by the Legislature for archeological excavations but fifty lakhs should not be set aside for the purpose.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said, there were so many competing objects that it was difficult to find which one should be given preference. He was all for archeological research, but he hoped the Finance Member would withdraw the motion for an endowment fund and be satisfied with an annual grant of two and a half lakhs.

Mr. Bhore replying, removed the misapprehensions expressed by some members which had no basis. The proposed fund did not in any way deprive other beneficent activities of the necessary fund and he showed how research and educational institutions had been receiving progressively increasing grants.

The original proposal of Mr. Bhore for fifty lakhs' fund was rejected by the House.

Sir Basil Blackett hoped the Chair would allow a grant of 2 1/2 lakhs to be moved to-morrow at a short notice.

President: "The Chair cannot say whether it will allow it. It would consider it."

Mr. Jinnah: We would also have to consider whether to support it. (Laughter.)

RATIFICATION OF LABOUR CONVENTION.

Discussion was next resumed on Sir B. N. Mitra's resolution for ratification of the Geneva Labour Conference Draft Convention regarding Workmen's Compensation for occupational diseases.

Mr. N. M. Joshi complained that all the conventions passed were not being ratified. The Workmen's Compensation Act required revision. He suggested that a Committee of the Legislature should examine the various conventions. He moved an amendment for ratification of the conventions for equality of treatment for national and foreign workers regarding Workmen's Compensation for accidents and for occupational diseases, night-work in bakeries and recommendations regarding minimum scale of compensation.

Sir B. N. Mitra said that if all labour codes were adopted in India irrespective of conditions prevailing in the country all industries would be killed and there would be no conventions it could give effect to.

Mr. B. Das felt that these international conferences and the League of Nations were of no use to India for India had no proper status.

The President ruled these remarks out of order on the resolution before the House.

Mr. K. Ahmed wanted the Convention's benefit to be extended to Indian Seamen. He felt that as in England it was held that the King could do no wrong similarly it was held that the white man in India could do no wrong. He pleaded for proper treatment to seamen who mostly came from his constituency.

Sir B. N. Mitra replied that Mr. Ahmed who had amused the House by his speech was not in sober mood in making his statements for the seamen's case did not fail under this Convention but would come separately. The motion was, therefore, out of order.

President: It is not out of order. It might be absurd. (Laughter.)

Sir B. N. Mitra: I bow to your ruling, Sir, and accept it as absurd.

Mr. Ahmed's amendment and Mr. Joshi's amendment were both rejected and Sir B. N. Mitra's resolution was passed.

REDUCTION OF OPIUM EXPORTS.

Sir Basil Blackett then moved the official resolution for progressive reduction of exports of opium except for strictly medicinal or scientific purposes with a view to extinguish exports within a definite period. Sir Basil Blackett in moving the resolution covered mostly the grounds already covered by Mr. McWatters in the Council of State when an identical resolution was passed there.

Pandit Malaviya characterised the decision of Government as humane and statesmanlike and congratulated Government and the Finance Member on it.

Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao said if the policy underlying the stoppage of export was good for China and Far Eastern countries it was equally good for India and that stoppage of internal consumption should be aimed at and a definite policy should be laid down. He admitted that the policy of past twelve years had resulted in the reduction in internal consumption, but its final extinction should be kept in view. He, however, lodged a protest against international obligations being undertaken without ratification by a vote of the House. The Finance Member always opposed the non-official motion for reduction in taxation because it would injure the release of provincial contributions. Opium revenue of two crores would be lost. How would Sir Basil like to make up this loss? Was it by retrenchment or by additional taxation? If the latter, from what head did he want to raise the extra revenue?

A NOTE OF DISSENT.

Dr. Gour struck the first note of dissent. He did not think this resolution raised a humanitarian issue. It was merely sentimental. For a reply to one of the questions in the Assembly had brought out that consumption of opium had grown and Turkey, Persia and China had come to grow opium. Thus, while the humanitarian object had not been at all fulfilled India alone had suffered by the sacrifice of a huge sum of revenue. He joined hands with Mr. Rao in urging that international obligations involving financial loss and commitments should not be entered into by the executive without the Assembly's previous approval. Moreover, he asked what was meant by this sober resolution?

Pandit Malaviya interjected: "Let other nations steal, but India will not."

Dr. Gour differed and though he did not oppose the reduction in the export, he did not altogether approve of the policy.

The House rose for lunch.

After lunch Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar drew a distinction in this matter between an idealist and a practical politician. "We as a nation are noted for self immolation. (Laughter.) We are sacrificing revenue to please others. But we are not destroying the evil in China. We are only giving up our revenue." The U. P. cultivators would now suffer. What was Government going to do for them? The Government of India really cared for British and American opinion, but even if the Assembly members cried hoarse for reduction of salt duty it was not agreed to.

(Continued on next page).

NEW VICEROY

GREAT TASK AHEAD.

SEND-OFF AT VICTORIA.

LONDON, March 18.

Lord Irwin was given a very cordial fare well at Victoria where he took the train for Marseilles to join the s. s. "Multan." Before his departure he held a reception in the royal waiting-room where he took leave of a number of prominent persons including Mr. Baldwin, Viscount Halifax, Earl Salisbury, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Winterton, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead, Mr. Phillimore, Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Sir John Simon, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Sir Benjamin Robertson, Sir Charles Yate, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy and Sir William Vincent.

THE GREAT TASK AHEAD.

In the course of a special message to Reuter Lord Irwin said he was looking forward with the keenest anticipation to his stay in India. He realised that the task was no light one, but he looked forward to the hearty co-operation of all with whom he would come into contact in overcoming difficulties that might be before them. It would be his endeavour to bring the same sympathy and understanding to the task as Lord Reading had done and to forward the whole-hearted and orderly advancement of India towards full self-government on constitutional lines. Towards this great work both Britishers and Indians must contribute, for it needs special qualities of the British—their long administrative experience and of Indians—their innate knowledge of peculiar needs of their country. He earnestly hoped that he might be able to work on India's problems and difficulties hand in hand with those whose home was in India, in order that they might move forward towards the solution of those problems whose influence on the future happiness and peace of the world could not be overestimated. Problems like smooth-running parliamentary institutions could not be solved in a day. In England these had taken centuries to reach their present state, but with sympathetic collaboration of men of good-will in India he hoped these and other difficulties could with patience be surmounted.

SPLENDID SEND-OFF.

In the course of a general statement to the Press, Lord Irwin expressed surprise and great pleasure of Lady Irwin and himself at the splendid send-off adding "We know well it is not on our own account, but rather a spontaneous tribute to the place which the great Indian Empire holds in the hearts and imaginations of all citizens of Britain."

Lord Irwin felt inevitable regret at leaving good friends, both British and Indian, who during the last few weeks had shown Lady Irwin and himself most gracious hospitality. He also felt some apprehension in following as Viceroy one who had guided India's destinies so faithfully during many difficulties and anxieties of the past five years, but it was also in a great sense a privilege, being allowed to take up a task so rich in opportunity and service to India's peoples.—Reuter.

LORD IRWIN SYMPATHETIC.

HIS SPIRIT OF CONCILIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

The London Correspondent of the "Statesman" states after a long private interview with Lord Irwin: "I come away with a firm impression of the future Viceroy's deep and profound sympathy towards India. Lord Irwin undoubtedly realizes that India presents a complex political problem, and he has spent every possible moment of his time since his appointment in studying India and Indians.

Lord Irwin has occupied a room at the India office for many hours daily and he has interviewed men of all shades of opinion clearly determined to sift every scrap of evidence and from his own judgment while of course quite sure of the wisdom of any politician or any body of politicians. Lord Irwin believes that with the steady growth of a greater spirit of trust among all persons with constructive ideas, India will become a greater country and one worthy to rank as a big partner in the Empire.

Men with a great experience of India, some who have been concerned in governing India, have assured me since Lord Irwin's appointment that they realize more and more that he is the right man for the job. One ex-Viceroy remarked: Lord Irwin's remarkably earnest application and his spirit of goodwill and truth will I am convinced assure him of the honest friendship of all classes and grades of Indians unless I fail to know my India. Lord Irwin is going to be a big success there. Indians in London are united in their enthusiasm for Lord Irwin who has also received a vast number of letters from India assuring him of a ready welcome. Lord Irwin is privately credited with the intention of asking India to accept the slogan—let us all shake hands for India's sake.

MR. GEELKERKEN EXPELLED

FOR PREACHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION.

LONDON, March 18.

Amsterdam.—The General Synod of the Dutch Secessionist Calvinist Church at Assen has unanimously decided to expel from the reformed Church Mr. Geelkerken who will also be deprived of the pastorate of Amsterdam, South, on account of preaching while under suspension.—Reuter's Special.

GENEVA FIASCO

REORGANISATION OF LEAGUE COUNCIL.

COMMITTEE INCLUDES GERMANY.

LONDON, March 18.

Geneva.—It is understood that the Committee to examine the question of reorganisation of the League Council will include the members of the Council, the representatives of Switzerland, Poland, Germany, China and Argentine. The last-named is an interesting inclusion, in view of Argentine's withdrawal from the League three years ago on account of divergence of opinion, notably regarding the composition of the Council. It is also noteworthy that Germany is included though she is not yet a member.

The report of the Committee will be presented in September.—Reuter.

CLOSE OF MOMENTOUS SESSION.

RETRIEVING OF LOST POSITION.

LONDON, March 17.

London.—Speeches at the Geneva Assembly were broadcast and heard distinctly in London.

Geneva.—The German delegates listened at their hotel to the speeches at the Assembly, and were very much impressed by the declaration of Sir A. Chamberlain and M. Briand, especially, M. Briand's warm expression of friendship for Germany.

"The League must now retrieve her lost position," with these words plus the hope that the work of the League would not be arrested but would progress for the benefit of humanity, Viscount Ishii closed the momentous session.

M. FRANCO'S STATEMENT.

M. Franco, in course of his opening statement, said that the work of Locarno must find place within the framework of the League. It was not for the League to find place within the framework of political constitution of Locarno.—Reuter's Special.

TIME NOT YET.

A SUPER STATE OVER WORLD.

LONDON, March 18.

Geneva.—We have not yet reached the time when we can create a super-state over the world, wearily declared Sir A. Chamberlain to journalists, obviously fatigued after a week's work of 16 hours a day. He was convinced that any attempt to govern by a majority in the Council would break down, and finally acknowledged the help which the Dominion representatives had given him, and said he had constantly called them together to place them in full possession of facts.—Reuter.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

What is described as the Fiasco at Geneva is the theme of strongly worded articles in this morning's papers. "The Times" says that the home of the institution designed to prevent war has suddenly been transformed into a scene of crudest manifestations of the very intrigues that drive desperate nations to war. The "Daily Telegraph" expresses scepticism at the assurances that the work of Locarno remains intact. The "Westminister Gazette" is apprehensive of further damage to the League if any reshuffling of the Council is not carried out by a more honourable process than by the blackmailing competition that has just ended. The "Daily Chronicle" accuses France of gerrymandering the League but that if Sir A. Chamberlain had taken a stronger stand a month ago trouble would not have arisen. The "Daily News" finds that Sir A. Chamberlain and M. Briand are responsible for the proceedings which made the League the Aunt Sally of every political jackanapes.

Paris.—The French papers expresses the opinion that Germany will come out not only absolved but celebrated and exalted—almost triumphant.

GERMAN PRESS.

Berlin.—The Nationalist papers virulently attack Dr. Luther and Dr. Stresemann for their "sheeplike patience and servility" and demand their resignation. "Lokalanzeiger" rejoices that the League is now a heap of ruins. The Socialist "Vorwaerts Zeitung" and two other papers express the opinion that Brazil is being secretly supported by Sgr. Mussolini.

New York.—The newspapers generally consider this no occasion for pessimism because as the "New York World" says "Europe is no worse now than three months ago. It is simply not so advanced as it was advertised to be."—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

A Kingston message says:—The match here between All Jamaica and the M. C. C. ended in a draw. Jamaica scored 255 (Scott making 58) and 277 for five wickets (Scott making 72 and Nunes 140, not out) and the M. C. C. made 476 for nine and declared (Jameson contributing 110, Watson 103, not out, Smith 50 and Kilner 54.)—Reuter.

In a boat-race trial, the Oxford crew rowed from Putney to Mort Lake in 19 minutes and seven seconds.

The executives of the seven unions involved in the threatened lock-out of engineers have decided to instruct Hoe's men to resume on March 19th. The men have issued a manifesto stating that they are not going to surrender.

A Brussels message says: The Belgian aviators have arrived at Mongalla.

COLOUR BAR BILL

SENATE REJECTS SECOND READING.

JOINT SITTING OF BOTH HOUSES.

LONDON, March 17.

Capetown.—The Senate, by 22 votes to 12, has rejected the second reading of the Colour Bar Bill after Col. Creswell had reiterated that it was merely enabling the ordinance not giving Government a whit more power than the 1911 Act.

The clause in the Union Act, providing for a joint sitting of both Houses, will now operate.—Reuter.

OPPOSITION OF NATIVES.

LONDON, March 17.

Cape Town.—Parliamentary interest is at present transferred to the Senate where the Mines and Works Amendment Act, otherwise the Colour Bar Bill, which was rejected by the Senate last session, has been reintroduced. Col. Creswell maintained that the Opposition measure was based on wrong premises, and said that the Bill merely perpetuated, in a restricted sense, the powers which the late Government up to 1923 was presumed by all parties to enjoy.

On the other hand, the Opposition contend that the Bill goes much further. Sir Walter Stanford saw in it a clear intention to introduce the colour bar into the native question in South Africa. The speakers emphasised that natives had not been given an opportunity of being heard. Mr. Roberts pointed out that almost every great native organisation had spoken against the Bill which the natives considered would cause enmity and separation between two peoples.—Reuter.

MATTEOTTI MURDER TRIAL.

STARTLING EVIDENCE.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Chieti.—Startling evidence was given to-day on the resumption of the Matteotti murder trial. Two clerks testified to seeing the actual kidnapping of the man by four others, whom they were unable to identify and one of whom hit the victim in the stomach. They then threw him into a motor car and drove off.

Sgr. Tello Quilici, ex-head of the staff of the newspaper "Corriere Italiano" directed by Fascist Sgr. Filipelli deposed that on 10th June Sgr. Filipelli allowed him to drive home in the former's motor car which Dumini drove. The car was left in Sgr. Quilici's garage. The following morning Sgr. Quilici discovered that the car had been damaged, its upholstery cut and window broken. A pair of journalist's scissors was lying inside. He was dissatisfied with Sgr. Filipelli's explanation; so he retired from the paper.

The Fascist Counsel, Farmacci, formally disclaimed any connection of the Fascist Party with Sgr. Filipelli.—Reuter.

GENERAL BRUSSILOFF DEAD.

LONDON, March 17.

Moscow.—The death is announced of General Brussiloff, the famous cavalry commander.—Reuter's Special.

(General Alexel Brussiloff was born in 1856. His military career began in the Caucasus. His courage and capacities brought him to notice in the war with Turkey in 1877-8. Well acquainted with cavalry technique, of great erudition, he was very useful in this capacity. At the beginning of the world war he was nominated Commander of the Russian VI. Army which acted with brilliant success in Galicia in 1914-15. In the winter of 1915/6 he was called to the command of the armies of the south-western front. During the summer of this year he conducted the great offensive in Galicia which resulted in the capture of over 450,000 prisoners with enormous booty and trophies. In May 1917 after the revolution he was appointed to the Supreme Command, but he did not hold the appointment long. Later, he accepted the Bolshevik regime and was often, though erroneously, reported to be in Supreme Command of the Bolshevik armies during the war of 1919-20.)

TORPEDOED MONITOR SALVED.

LONDON, March 17.

A marvellous salvage feat was concluded at Dover this morning when the Monitor Glatton which was torpedoed and sunk in September 1918 with 100 crew, was salved after several months' strenuous work including the removal of 1,200 tons mud-filling vessel and compressed air.—Reuter.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.

LONDON, March 17.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in London with a banquet at the Irsh Club at which the Prince of Wales was the principal guest, and in four provinces of Ireland. At the Irish Club there was a record gathering of 1,200 including Mr. Baldwin.

The Prince of Wales concluded his humorous speech hoping that Irishmen all over the world were spending equally happy St. Patrick's night.

WOMAN GUEST FAINTS

The Chairman said that four provinces had presented Mr. Baldwin with a case of Irish briar pipes. There was a sensation as Mr. Baldwin rose caused by a priest throwing lighted firework from the gallery of the banqueting room which set on fire a carpet and caused a woman guest to fait. The offender was ejected.—Reuter.

LEITER ESTATE DISPUTE.

100 MILLION DOLLARS INVOLVED.

COUNTESS' ALLEGATION OF MISMANAGEMENT.

LONDON, March 17.

Chicago.—Courts have begun the hearing of the suit of the Countess of Suffolk and her three nieces, Ladies Cynthia Mosley, Alexandra Metcalf and Baroness Ravensdale to oust her brother, Mr. Joseph Leiter, from the trusteeship of the estate of late Levi Leiter, the pioneer merchant prince of Chicago, valued at 100 million dollars on the ground of alleged mismanagement. Mr. Leiter, on the other hand is supported by another sister, Mrs. Campbell, widow of a Colonel of the British Army and her three children.—Reuter.

SIR. R. LINDSAY IN LONDON.

DISCUSSION OF TURKISH POLICY.

LONDON, March 17.

Replying in the Commons to Viscount Sandon. Mr. Locker Lampson said that Sir Ronald Lindsay had made strong representations to the Turkish Foreign Minister at Angora with regard to Turkish Government's treatment of Ionian Bank and other British commercial and educational establishments in Constantinople and had obtained certain assurances from him. Sir R. Lindsay was now in England consulting His Majesty's Government on various questions concerned with their policy towards Turkey.—Reuter.

PROTOCOL POWERS' ULTIMATUM.

STUDENTS PROTEST AGAINST REPLY

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Peking.—The Foreign Office has given a satisfactory reply to the ultimatum of the Protocol Powers.

A thousand students demonstrated outside the Cabinet Office as a protest against the reply. Guards fired on them, killing seventeen and wounding sixteen.—Reuter.

MANDALAY DETENUS.

TO BE TRANSFERRED TO MADRAS JAILS. ?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 17.

There is a strong rumour in Calcutta that the detenus at Mandalay are shortly going to be removed to jails in the Madras Presidency and in other distant parts of India. It is believed that this step has been decided on by Government because of the hunger strike at Mandalay.

It is also reported that investigations in Calcutta regarding the sources of leakage of Lt.Col. Mulvany's evidence before the Jail Committee have come to an end and that the same have proved fruitless. It is also reported that investigations are being carried on in different jails to finds out if there was any leakage from any of the jails.

INDIAN DETENUES IN BURMA.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT,

RANGOON, March 17.

In the Burma Legislative Council, to-day Mr. J. K. Munshi proposed a cut of one hundred rupees under Jail and Convict Settlements to draw attention to the undesirability of Indian political prisoners and detenues being brought to Burma.

The Chief Secretary informed the House that the Local Government acceded to the proposal of the Bengal Government as a matter of courtesy and the Local Government has been looking after their comfort.

The Home Member pointed that it was due to Burma's being politically a part of India.

The House then divided, and the motion was carried by 38 votes to 33, this being the first defeat of Government this session. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

LORD WILLINGDON SAILS FOR SHANGHAI.

LONDON, March 17.

It is learned that Lord Willingdon left Peking for Shanghai on March 10th. His ship sailed from Tientsin and passed the scene of hostilities by a special arrangements. The Chinese Government facilitated in every way Lord Willingdon's movements in difficult circumstances. His reception in North China is stated to have been very gratifying.—Reuter.

AIR FORCE CROSS AWARD TO COBHAM.

LONDON, March 17.

Alan Cobham has been awarded the Air Force Cross. The award has been made in "recognition of the valuable and distinguished service he has rendered to aviation by his recent London-Cape Town flight and by his previous flights as London-Rangoon-London, London-Egypt-Palestine-Syria-London, London-Tangier-London, and London-North Africa-Italy-London."—Reuter's Special.

NEW KASHELI BRIDGE

ALLEGED GRAVE LOSS TO CORPORATION.

DEMAND FOR THOROUGH ENQUIRY.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

Once again the question of the Kasheli Bridge cropped up before the Corporation and Mr. K. F. Nariman vehemently denounced the executive and the officers concerned. He moved a long amendment of censure against the original proposition of the adoption of the Committee's report and compared the Kasheli Bridge bungle with the Back Bay Reclamation muddle.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the construction of the new bridge at Kasheli in connection with Tansa completion works.

COMMITTEE'S FINDING.

The Committee in their lengthy report stated:—

"The Committee find that no loss has been caused to the Corporation. There is no financial gain by expediting the completion of the works as at first claimed by the Commissioner upon the report of the Chief Accountant. There is no analogy between the Corporation and business concerns. The Corporation can tax ratepayers, or enhance meter rates without supplying a single extra drop of water. Business concerns could not do so. The longer they take the greater the capital expenditure as interest is to be added to capital. In the case of the Corporation interest is paid from revenue by raising the water-tax and the meter rates. The comparison between Commercial Companies and the Corporation is unwarranted. Apart from financial gain, no doubt the citizens, trade and industry profit considerably by the earlier supply, but this cannot be computed in Rupees, Annas and Pies.

In conclusion the Committee would like to mention that they have considered the whole question very carefully and they are satisfied that the conduct of the Executive cannot be stigmatised as "unbusiness like and irresponsible."

The Commissioner in his letter to the Corporation said:—

"The Corporation has, in its Resolution of the 25th August, 1924 stigmatised the conduct of its executive as 'unbusinesslike and irresponsible,' when, as has been shown the executive has, by its single-hearted devotion to its study in the face of tremendous physical, technical and legal obstacles, succeeded in executing the work of the largest pipe-line in the world, within an unprecedentedly short period and thereby secured not only a net financial gain of over 20 lakhs of rupees but also a most material addition to the City's possibilities for health and wealth. If the Corporation fail to modify its Resolution it alone can be blamed if in the future its executive are less energetic in performing their duties towards it and the City.

I would note that, as Mr. MacDonald Clark will probably leave India by the middle of June, it is desirable that a meeting of the Committee should be called before that date if they wish to consult him personally in the matter."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the report be approved and adopted. Mr. V. A. Desai moved an amendment that the consideration of the report be adjourned till the 25th instant.

The Commissioner said, as he was going to England shortly and the matter was postponed three times before the Corporation should dispose it off that day

ALLEGED GRAVE LOSS TO CORPORATION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman characterised the report as a whitewash and a threatening and moved a lengthy amendment blaming the officers concerned in the preparation of the design, construction and completion of the Kasheli Bridge for inefficiency and neglect which resulted in grave losses to the Corporation, under the following circumstances:—(1) Not properly surveying, and examining the old bridge to find out whether it was capable of bearing the additional weight of the new pipes before entrusting the work to the contractors (2) For undertaking the work of constructing a roadway which is 'ultra-vires' and which has caused loss to the Corporation by recommending to the Corporation such an illegal undertaking. (3) For selecting a site for the new bridge without taking proper borings and proceeding with such an enormous undertaking on a mere guesswork. (4) For adopting the unusual and extraordinary method of making the contractors responsible both for the design and the erection of the bridge. (5) For making a contract and allowing the work to proceed without first preparing a proper specification. (6) For not inviting competitive tenders. (7) For not having a legal contract prepared and executed through the solicitors and paying them lacs of rupees before the completion of the contract, and (8) for not placing before the Committee and the Corporation Mr. MacDonald Clarke's letter of protest exonerating himself and blaming the executive. Mr. Nariman in support of his amendment compared the Kasheli Bridge bungle with the Back Bay Reclamation muddle and said, as the Government of Bombay had consented to give the public a Committee of Engineers for enquiry, the Corporation should have a thorough enquiry to apportion the blame. He did not agree with the findings of the Committee and submitted that the whole work was carried out in a most unbusiness-like way.

As many other members wanted to speak on the matter the Corporation adjourned till Thursday next.

FRONTIER REFORMS.

(Continued from previous page)

Mr. Rama Iyengar held that on this decision he would congratulate the Finance Member, but held that reduction in revenue from opium need not at all involve fresh taxation.

THE FINAL SEAL

Sir Basil Blackett, replying to the debate, said that the loss of revenue of two crores must mean that either the expenditure must be two crores less or the present heads must bring in two crores more, but this question did not arise immediately. They had a large amount of opium in stock, so there was no fear of losing revenue immediately. But, before the loss from opium became substantial three years hence he hoped that if Providence helped, the question of provincial contributions would be solved before that time. The question of bringing international conventions for ratification before the House raised a larger issue. But, in this case before undertaking its obligations the Government of India knew from the speeches in the House on previous occasions. As for Mr. Rangachariar's observations, the Finance Member admitted that India's action did not mean that it would reduce the world's consumption, but as pointed out by Pundit Malaviya India was fulfilling international obligations irrespective of consequences. It was because of the position of cultivators in U. P. that the Government of India had not decided finally as to what period it would take them to abolish the export trade. The position of opium cultivators in future would be carefully considered by the Government of India and the U. P. Government. Sugar and wheat were alternative crops. They could be grown by opium cultivators. The latter had, however, been hitherto getting financial advances. He asked the House to put a final seal on the policy.

The resolution was then put and carried amidst acclamation.

FRONTIER RESOLUTION.

At 3 p.m. further consideration of the Frontier reform resolution was resumed amidst cheers.

The public galleries had now become crowded. Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan (Independent), member from the Punjab, said he was not gifted with oratorical qualities, but his feeling on this matter had been so stirred that he must speak. He emphasised that Government had before it the Bray report with the majority and minority recommendations. These two no doubt differed, but one of these recommended inaction. Why then should Government keep quiet and not come to the decision either way? The speech Sir Denys Bray had delivered on the previous occasion was a mysteriously worded speech (laughter), giving no definite reply as to the merits of the case. The first test was that there should be genuine and widespread desire among people to have a share in managing their affairs. This must have been clear to all members from the amount of literature on the subject received by them. The next test were the qualities of head and heart. In this respect the Pathan had received a tribute from Mr. Rangachariar.

A MYSTERIOUS SPEECH.

Continuing, Raja Ghaznafar Ali read a mysterious speech of the Foreign Secretary that while Government knew the deep feeling in the Frontier for reforms, Government did not want to act at once. The Government's policy of watchfulness would create in the minds of Pathans a feeling that it was not Government, but the Hindu minority that stood in their way of getting the reforms. The Pathans were by nature furious and the result of such impression would only be to embitter further feeling between Hindus and Muslims in the Frontier. He hoped the Foreign Secretary would dispel that impression and show that it was not Hindu opposition, but Government's own difficulties that stood in the way of grant of reforms. As for Pundit Malaviya the speaker believed that the Pundit was carried away by the sentimental appeal made to the Pundit by the Frontier Hindus. The speaker admired the Pundit and admitted that the Pundit's services to the nation were as great as to his community. (Mr. Abdul Haye:—Question.) The speaker held that Pundit Malaviya did not state the causes of the quarrels he mentioned.

Pundit Malaviya: Let us know what you think are the causes?

President: Order, order. I want this debate to be dignified. (Applause.)

Raja Ghaznafar Ali: I do not at all want to import heat nor do I want to say that the Mahomedans were right. All I say is that these incidents should not have been mentioned on the floor of this House. (Sir Denys Bray:—"Hear, hear.") The speaker did not think Pundit Malaviya would deny the grant of representative institutions to any province because one community was in the minority.

Pundit Malaviya: Special conditions have to be taken notice of.

Continuing, Raja Ghaznafar Ali asked Sir Denys Bray to declare whether the Pathans were pro-Afghans; whether they had not been sacrificing their lives to defend India? They were Indians, better Indians than of other provinces. (Applause.) Concluding, the Raja made an appeal to the Home Member who, he said, was generous and noble-hearted. (Cheers.) He asked the Home Member to do something for the betterment of the people on the Frontier. Raja Ghaznafar Ali who spoke extempore for half an hour was cheered when he resumed his seat.

BEST GUARANTEE OF PEACE.

Mr. Ghulam Bari supported the resolution. He asked whether the Frontier people were to be deprived of their rights, because their neighbours committed raids. Did not other provinces where dacoities took place get Reform? Why treat the Frontier people as untouchables? India's military resources would be incomplete without Frontier people.

Mr. Ghulam Bari felt that opposition to the resolution would retard the constitutional advance of the country. They could not deny the rights because certain monopolists would be hit. Development of the province would be the best guarantee of peace. Indeed, in course of time it might become self-supporting.

Mr. Abdul Haye remarked that he wanted, to speak with restraint for already he tancied the speech of Pandit Malaviya on the last occasion had strengthened the hand of the Home Member against their demand for constitutional reform. The Secretary of State must be in the possession of that speech. The Swarajist benches stared at him. Where had its occupants gone? (A voice:—Into wilderness.) Mr. Abdul Haye felt satisfied with the statement issued by Pandit Motilal Nehru to-day. Evidently, it was made at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi. (Hear, hear.)" Pundit Motilal had, however, now stated in unmistakeable terms his party's position. The speaker quoted from the speech of Pundit Malaviya on the Reforms resolution last September where he declared that India was a nation. Mr. Haye asked whether India to-day was nation or not?

Pundit Malaviya:—Yes.

WHY DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT

Mr. Haye retorted:—Then, why this differential treatment? He asked whether in the Punjab the Hindu minority did not revolt against the Muslim majority. Were not Hindus quarrelling among themselves? There was a Brahman and non-Brahman conflict. Then again, if there was Kohat on the Frontier was not Katarpur there in another province? Then again did not the Sikhs for whom Pundit Malaviya had a soft corner, did they not organize the Babar Akali movement to kill, murder and overthrow Government?

Dr. Gour:—Is this relevant to the discussion, Sir?

President:—It is quite relevant.

Mr. Abdul Haye:—I want to show that bigger disorders and graver murders had not stood in the way of their provinces getting Reforms. Why should it stand in the way of the Frontier?

Sir Darcy Lindsay wanted to attempt to steer the ship to peaceful waters. He wished the example set by Raja Ghaznafar Ali with moderate remarks had been followed by others. He would support the resolution (applause), for it was extremely refreshing that this part of the country at least appreciated the benefits of the Reforms. Character, loyalty and independence were possessed by the Frontier people. He believed that the civilizing process of the Reforms would help them in the solution of the Frontier problems.

ESSENTIAL QUALITIES.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said it was his resolution that resulted in the appointment of the Bray Committee though its terms of reference were extended beyond his resolution. The Committee's report was not without use. It threw considerable light on the administration of the province. The Bray majority report was excellent for its literary merit if for nothing else. (Laughter.) The notes of Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Samarth, however, took the saner view. The speaker said he did not approach the question from the Hindu-Muslim point of view, though he knew the clash of communal interests. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer next reviewed the history of the demand for Reforms. In 1921 Sir John Maffey held the definite opinion that only an Advisory Council could be set up in the Frontier, that Reforms would be utterly foreign to the character of Pathans and was not demanded by anybody except by irresponsible agitators. In his evidence before the Bray Committee, however, Sir John Maffey had changed his opinion and was in favour of some council on a restricted basis. Officials like the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat opposed the Reforms and favoured only an advisory Council. Even the majority of police witnesses before the Bray Committee did not advocate the introduction of the Reforms. They realized the necessity for empowering the Chief Commissioner with large powers. The speaker next examined the conditions necessary to justify a representative body. A mere desire to have them was not enough. Had the people character and law-abiding habits, had they the instinct to respect the rights of others, to bow to the authority of law? These were essential qualities. Even local bodies did not enjoy the elective system. These bodies furnished the best training ground for representative institution and yet the Bray Committee had urged full-fledged reforms without any experience of local bodies on elective basis.

Continuing, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said he was surprised that while the Bray Committee had admitted that settled districts could not be separated from tribal area and that the Frontier Province must remain under the direct control of the Central Government yet inconsistently the Committee had recommended the establishment of popular control over transferred subject in the Frontier. Moreover, no province could claim independence without being financially self-supporting. If the Central Exchequer was to pay for the growing deficits the Central Legislature must have full voice in the control of Frontier affairs.

Sir Abdul Qayum:—Please read the red pamphlet lying before you.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer declared that with fanatical people on the Frontier liable to be inflamed by Mullahs, with the menace of Bolshevism facing them he felt that Sir Denys Bray had let his admiration for Frontier people make him build castles in the air. Acceptance of the Bray Report would be a monument of political unwisdom. (Applause.)

WANTED A CLEVER DECLARATION

Mr. Jinnah said it was in 1906 that he with the assistance of Pundit Malaviya for the first time spoke on the Congress platform and could utter only ten sentences then. (Laughter.) Since that date he had known Pundit Malaviya to be a Nationalist. The speaker could, therefore, well enter into the spirit that lay behind Pundit Malaviya's speech. He also entered into the spirit of his Mahomedan friends' demands. He asked, were they going to budge from their path of freedom for India? In Canada when it was recommended for representative institutions conditions were worse than they were in India. Those people of different birth and speaking different languages did not even mix socially. In India the position was better. Let them not lose heart. If they worked together a solution would be found. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer to-day was more spirited than he had known him before. The majority report made it quite clear that the people were not only virile but would not be satisfied with anything short of Reforms.

Sir Sivaswamy:—That is not what the evidence says.

Mr. Jinnah:—Where is the evidence? It is not published.

Sir Sivaswamy:—The reports disclose it.

Mr. Jinnah:—Here is one member of the minority paying a tribute to the rich qualities of head and heart of the Frontier people. (Laughter.) Mr. Jinnah said he could understand the argument that to protect Hindu interests amalgamation with the Punjab was desirable but would they force amalgamation on the people who were linguistically and geographically separate from the Punjab? Not a single Mahomedan was in favour of the amalgamation, even Major Akbar Khan had changed his views. As for the communal issue did the Foreign Secretary want them to wrestle on the floor of the House. Individual temperaments would manifest in any Parliament, but the debate to-day had been conducted in the proper spirit. Finally, he asked Government not to let the Mahomedans feel that it was Hindu opposition that stood in their way. He asked Government to make a clear declaration and either say it did not want to act on the Bray report or that it would. (Applause.)

At this stage, Mr. Rangachariar and others rose to speak. The President, therefore, adjourned the House till to-morrow when the debate would be concluded.—A. P.

SWARAJISTS' POSITION EXPLAINED.

DELHI, Mar. 18.

Just before the Frontier Reforms debate in the Assembly after lunch a statement explaining the position of the Swaraj Party is being circulated to explain considerable misunderstandings both among the Hindus and Mussalmans. The N. W. F. Province, it says, is an integral part of British India and cannot be excluded from any scheme of reforms which may be hereafter accepted by the Congress or the Swaraj Party. While the Party would not exclude special circumstances or administrative requirements of any particular province in applying the scheme of reforms to individual provinces, it will on no account be swayed by the fact that any particular community is in a majority or in a minority in that province. The Swaraj Party could not, however, identify itself with the so-called reforms under the present Act. The statement also includes a letter from Mr. Gandhi approving of the attitudes of the party and its neutrality on the resolution of Syed Murtaza.—A.P.

PANDIT SHAMLAL NEHRU.

RESIGNS FROM SWARAJ PARTY.

DELHI, March 18.

It is understood that Pundit Shamlal Nehru, nephew of Pundit Motilal Nehru, has resigned from the Swaraj Party and intends resigning his seat in the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

MASAI OUTBREAK OF 1922.

REPORT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

LONDON, March 18.

Nairobi.—The long-delayed report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Masai outbreak of December, 1922, was laid on the table in the Kenya Legislative Council yesterday. It is signed by only one member, Colonial Secretary, Denham the two elected members of the Commission Lord Delamere and Mr. Coney having previously resigned. Lord Delamere gave notice of a motion that the report should not be adopted. Governor Grogg, to-day, undertook to publish Lord Delamere's and Mr. Coney's views separately and informed the House that there would be no discussion till then, whereupon Lord Delamere withdrew his motion.—Reuter's Special.

The Governor of Burma laid the foundation stone of the new offices of the Port Commissioners on Wednesday afternoon.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

LAST DAY FOR DISCUSSION.

LAHORE, March 17.

Discussion on the Budget an demands for grants was concluded today in the Punjab Legislative Council. The demand in respect of Agriculture was moved by Sardar Jogindra Singh who made a speech detailing the programme of work taken in hand by the Ministry of Agriculture. He regretted that research workers were few in the Punjab and urged that at least one research worker must be engaged for every crop.

Chaudhri Ram Singh moved an amendment for a nominal cut and took the opportunity of discussing the policy of Government on the working of co-operative societies. He referred in detail to the proceedings of the recent Co-operative Conference at Lahore at which he said attacks were made by Mahomedans on Hindus and the Hindu money-lending class as a whole. He condemned the formation of such Conference.

At this point the President announced that as it was the last day for the discussion of demands, and as it was five in the evening he could not allow further discussion. The guillotine was applied and the amendment of Chaudhri Ramsingh was put and rejected.

The rest of the demands were put from the Chair and carried. The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

U. P. COUNCIL.

BUDGET DEMAND FOR EDUCATION

LUCKNOW, March 17.

The United Provinces Legislative Council discussed to-day the Budget Demand for Education. In moving for the grant of Rs. 1,75,68,000 the Hon'ble Rai Rajeswar Badi Minister of Education referred to new items of expenditure and said that compared with last year's demand the present demand was almost 14 lakhs larger. He pointed out that the provision included six lakhs for the operation of the recently enacted District Board Compulsory Primary Education Act and Rs. 28,860 had been provided to give assistance to public libraries. The teaching of agriculture in middle vernacular schools was already in operation and an attempt had been made to introduce manual training in selected middle schools and on that account some teachers had been deputed to receive special training. Money had also been provided to send two scholars to Europe to obtain training in Western methods of teaching.

Consideration of the grant had not been concluded when the council adjourned until to-morrow—A. P.

POONA RESPONSIVISTS.

WALK-OUT CONDEMNED.

POONA CITY, March 18.

A well-attended public meeting was held last evening in Shri Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, when speeches were delivered on Delhi resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee, the walk-out and ensuing elections.

Mr. D. N. Gokhale remarked that while the country was face to face with a crisis the leaders of the Swaraj Party at Delhi failed to rise to the occasion. Instead of uniting all ranks of Nationalists they offended the Independents and chalked out a programme in which the Congress was to be used as a machine for a spectacular success of a particular Party. The British must be fought out with their own weapons by continuous fight and he hoped Congress leaders would abandon once for all the ideas of boycott of councils or walk-outs from them. He urged taking advantage of every vantage ground.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, leader, Swaraj Party, stated that he only obeyed the mandate as he was bound to do in the Bombay walk-out even when he disapproved of it. He tried to prove how his party's walk-out left the whole field to the bureaucracy and reactionaries. He declared his faith in the policy of responsive co-operation which alone, in his opinion, could get the country out of the present difficulties.

Mr. Kelkar wound up the proceedings by asking the people to mark on a chart the changing policy of the Swarajists and exhorting them to vote for Responsivists in the next elections.—A. P.

NATIONAL WEEK

MAHATMA ON ITS CELEBRATION.

AHMEDABAD, March 18.

Mr. Gandhi draws attention in today's "Young India" to the National Week from 6th to 13th April. He suggests its celebration by organising sales of Khaddar, voluntary spinning, collections for the All-India Das Memorial Fund etc. but not by observing hartal or offering civil disobedience.—A. P.

ALLEGED MURDER OF EXCISE OFFICER

MADRAS, Mar. 17.

With reference to the murder of Mr. Raghavachari, Assistant Inspector of Excise, Narasapur Circle, a Narasapur correspondent says that he had been posted on special duty at Narasapur to prevent the making of fermented toddy. On the day of the murder he rose early and went to a village where he told a toddy drawer of about 18 years to climb up a tree, which he selected, and examined. He then selected another tree and told the young drawer to go up again. The man refused and as the deceased insisted, the toddy drawer is alleged to have suddenly drawn his knife and separated the inspector's head from his body. The peons who accompanied the Inspector scarcely knew what had happened until the attack was over. The alleged assailant was immediately arrested.—A. P.

MADRAS WALK-OUT.

MR. IYENGAR ON ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

MADRAS, Mar. 17.

At a meeting of the United Nationalists and Swarajists who walked out of the Council yesterday it was decided not to draw allowances from the 17th and to give the option to members to resign from the Special Committees of the Council.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, who returned from Delhi this morning, interviewed by a press representative on the significance of the walk-out in the Assembly and Councils said:—"We deliberately, and with our eyes open, committed ourselves to it at Cawnpore. We only kept the door open till Government put itself completely in the wrong; and when Government through its accredited agents the Viceroy and the Home Member of the Government of India made their position clear, we had no option but to carry out the Congress mandate. If the Independents had agreed to vote with the Swarajists and throw out the Finance Bill we might have put off the day, but the Swaraj Party were not willing to be exploited for the merely wordy athletics of the Independents.

NO KILLING OF NATIONAL SPIRIT.

The gesture was needed to indicate to the British people that an imperturbable Viceroy who prided himself on killing Non-Co-operation was not going to kill the national spirit which it inaugurated and which has risen out of the ashes of its predecessor. In the second place a direct and unambiguous lead to the country was necessary so that all sections of Indians might ponder over the futility of negotiating with Government when no negotiations were really intended. In the third place critics inside and outside had to be convinced that the party was as organised as ever and that patriotism submerged inanities and the contradictions of lobby talks.

Above all national honour and self-respect could be vindicated only in this way. Lastly, members of the party had to make the Congress organisations efficient in the country and to work vigorously and successfully for the return of a decisive majority in every Legislature. Continuing, Mr. Iyengar said that the prospects of Hindu-Muslim unity were very much brighter than they were last year, or the year before.—A.P.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

RESEARCH IN INDIGENOUS DRUGS

MADRAS, Mar. 17.

The Excise Minister's demand for the sum of Rs. 37,93,000 was voted in full by the Madras Legislative Council to-day after discussion. The member for Cuddapah proposed a nominal cut to discuss the policy of Government. He wanted the Minister to carry on temperance propaganda by pursuasion and thus prepare the ground for local option.

The Minister of Excise replying said that Government were pursuing a progressive policy but the difficulty was with regard to revenue. The Finance Committee had been asked to suggest ways and means of recouping the loss of revenue consequent on the reform.

The motion for a reduction of the demand was lost by 45 votes to 8.

The House discussed the demand for stamps and voted the sum of Rs. 5,35,000 in full. Several members pressed on Government the necessity of revising stamp duty on instruments especially with a view to affording relief to poor people.

At question time, the Minister for Local Self-Government said that they had recently appointed a committee to report on the best methods of reducing the cost of drugs and other medical necessaries supplied to local fund and municipal medical institutions. One of the methods suggested was the opening of a medical stores depot to be maintained by the Madras Government. The report of the Committee was awaited. It was also pointed out that Government had recently deputed a Civil Assistant Surgeon and a chemist to carry out investigation into the indigenous drugs of South India in the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene at Calcutta for a period of three years.—A.P.

NEW DELHI DECORATIONS.

MR. FYZEE RAHMIN'S EMPLOYMENT.

DELHI, Mar. 17.

Mr. B. Das asked in the Assembly: Will the Government be pleased to state whether Mr. Fyzee Rahmin has been allowed to paint a room at the new Secretariat; if so, will the Government be pleased to state whether it has decided to bear the expenditure? What are the conditions and periods of Mr. Fyzee Rahmin's employment? Is it true that the wall space previously reserved for mural paintings has now been filled up with stone because the new Capital Committee have failed to find competent artists in India?

Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative and to the second part in the negative. With regard to the third part Mr. Fyzee Rahmin has been permitted to paint one of the rooms and has made his own arrangements with regard to expenditure incurred. No period of time has been laid down. The answer to the fourth part of the question is in the negative.—A.P.

HARTAL IN BARODA ON SUNDAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

BARODA, March 17.

The Praja Mandal has decided to observe 21st instant as a public mourning day, observing Hartal, fast as a public protest against the polity of the State authorities.

LORD READING'S WORK.

COUNCIL'S APPRECIATION.

LADY READING'S HUMANE WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, March 17.

The Council of State lost itself to-day in the language of hyperbole. All the choicest words of praise were summoned in favour of Lord and Lady Reading because they are leaving this "land of regrets and rupees" at the end of the month. The occasion was the motion by a nominated member from Jullundur according to their excellencies a superlative form of the Council's appreciation and gratitude for "all that they have done for India." Manuscript oratory was the order of the day and even the leader of the House, Sir Mahomed Habibullah, was not free from it. Members vied with one another in embellishing their language, but credit in the end went to Sir Dinsha Wacha. For to him no adjective was found quite adequate for the occasion. "Memorable, eventful, one of the greatest in the annals of British India, a credit to the genius of Anglo-Saxon race" and so on and so forth. Sir Dinsha went to the length of comparing Lord Reading's regime to that of Lord Canning, and dismissed the popular view on the administration as that of "superficial critics who scream aloud without knowing that Lord Reading is not responsible at all for some of his actions." But was Sir Dinshaw Wacha right in giving this verdict without his explaining the inner secrets of Lord Reading's administration clearly, not because he himself admitted in the course of his speech that it was for the future historian to know the internal evidence that might be available fifty years hence as to what his Excellency had done. Everything was so serene that Sir Dinsha felt pleased that there was not a discordant note.

AT HIS BECK AND CALL.

The Maharaja of Burdwan speaking with his face to the floor contemplated as to how much of satisfaction Lord Reading must have derived when the "bulk of saner mind of India" was ready at his beck and call in killing the Non-Cooperation Movement while Mr. Haroon Jaffer who had evidently enjoyed the hospitality of the Viceregal lodge appeared to lament over the impending departure of two generous hosts.

Mr. K. C. Roy took a line of his own in appreciating Lord Reading's administration. He alluded to friendly relations established with the Amir and the King of Nepal by new treaties. He felt happy that the frontier has been rendered safe repressive laws have been removed from the Statute Book, and the policy of discriminating protection has been followed without offending the Tariff Board. It was remarkable that there was none to even hint at Lord Reading's approval of the Bengal Ordinance, non-Burman exclusion of Offenders' Bill, his certification powers used in respect of whatever the Assembly after great deliberation rejected and other acts of his commission and omission. The President asked the members to stand when the motion was put. All stood up and the motion was declared unanimously adopted.

Perhaps the noteworthy feature of the function was the just appreciation which both Lady Reading and Lord Reading obtained from all sections of the House for their efforts in the cause of suffering humanity. Sir Dinsha's description of Lady Reading as a divine woman and Sir Mahomed Habibullah's personal knowledge of their Excellency's sympathy for the sufferings of afflicted humanity were correct. It was only on the political side that the members of Council appeared to err in their appreciation

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

DELHI, March 17.

In the Council of State to-day, Sir Arthur Froom introduced a Bill to amend the Succession Act, 1925, so as to adopt the more liberal rule of English law in respect of intestacy. He explained the history of the Bill and said that he withdrew a similar Bill of his last year because at that time the parent bill was under discussion. Section 33 of the Act, 1925, did not apply to Buddhists, Hindus, Mahomedans or Parsees, but that section covered the property of intestate Indian Christians. The present motion related to Europeans and Anglo-Indians in this country in respect of small estates.

Sardar Charanjit Singh moved the Council to convey to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading on the eve of their departure from India the humble expression of the Council's grateful appreciation of and heart-felt gratitude for all that Their Excellencies had done for India

SUCCESS OF REFORMS.

Sardar Charanjit Singh contrasted the conditions in India to-day with the situation as it stood when Lord Reading came to India. At that time the financial situation was at its lowest ebb, the industrial state of the country was a matter of the deepest concern, the Turkish question was causing anxiety and the non-co-operation movement was at its highest. Now India's financial credit was rising high in the world. The Reforms had been worked successfully in spite of the non-co-operation movement and the incontrovertible proof of it lay in the repeal of the Press Act and the Repressive Laws, and the separation of the Railway from the General Finance, etc. Lord Reading in the industrial sphere had contributed a great deal by the abolition of Cotton Excise Duty. Her Excellency Lady Reading had shown personal sympathy and great solicitude for the amelioration of human suffering and for the welfare of the children of India. By this work Her Excellency had rendered service not only to the present but future generations the precise value of which could not be estimated. By her many acts of kindness and hospitality Lady Reading had won unbounded esteem and admiration Lord Reading would take a foremost place among India's Viceroys. He had succeeded in cementing India's connection with Britain. He had secured contentment of the services and stimulated recruitment of Englishmen which promised to be as great an asset to India's progress as it would be a means of strengthening the British connection. Lord Reading's Viceroyalty would indeed be one of the brightest chapters in the glorious annals of British history in India. (Applause.)

Mr. Haroon Jaffer said that the Muslims of India owed a debt of gratitude to Lord Reading for his efforts in the solution of the Turkish problem. The Mahomedans formed a minority in India and placed great trust in the statesmanship of Lord Reading. Mr. Jaffer hoped that in whatever constitutional developments that would take place in the future Mahomedans' claim for justice and equity would not be forgotten. A large number of South African Indians were Mahomedans from Western India, and Lord Reading had been a true champion of Indian interests against the oppression of the South African Government. Concluding, the speaker referred to Lady Reading's noble work in the cause of Indian women and said her presence at the Viceregal Lodge had been a blessing to them all.

CHORUS OF PRAISE.

The Maharaja of Burdwan said it must be a satisfaction to the Viceroy that in spite of adverse criticism and bitterness in some quarters the bulk of the saner mind of India was at the beck and call of Lord Reading. His personality had gone a great length in pacifying troubles that arose on account of constitutional shortcomings. The speakers joined in a chorus of praise for Lady Reading.

Raja Rampal Singh said a tranquil atmosphere prevailed where five years ago there was political commotion. The foundation he had laid had been laid with the best of motives.

Sir Arthur Froom in associating himself with the observations of previous speakers said that Lord Reading had pursued his course as Viceroy with a single-mindedness of purpose, i.e., for the good and welfare of India. Lady Reading's work would live for many years and bear fruit.—A. P.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan joined the chorus of praise.

Major Akbar Khan of Hoti on behalf of the Frontier Province expressed gratefulness for all that Lord and Lady Reading had done. The Khyber Railway would stand as a landmark in India's history.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah, as Leader of the House, considered it his proud privilege to associate himself with the resolution.

Mr. K. C. Roy in supporting the resolution said that Lord Reading had cleansed the statute book of repressive laws.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said Lord Reading's administration would redound to the credit not only of Lord Reading but of British genius and the Anglo Saxon race.

The President, Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith, in associating himself with the motion, said there were obvious limitations on what could be said from the Chair. He did not propose to address them on the subject.

After the President's remarks the resolution was put and adopted unanimously all standing

The Council then adjourned till Friday.—A. P.

ORDER FOR BRITISH STEEL.

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay at their meeting held on 16th instant disposed of, among others, the following main items of business:—

The Board considered 25 tenders from British, Continental and Indian firms for the supply of steel troughing for renewal of floors of No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Dock, and decided to accept the tender of the Motherwell Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., for British steel, amounting to £9,257, this being the lowest tender after allowing for inspection costs.

On the recommendation of the Land Committee a 50 years' lease of a plot of land between Goa and Fort Streets measuring approximately 3,969 square yards was granted to the Oriental Investment Co. Ltd., for the erection of a Printing Press, shops, offices and residences.

With reference to the Trustees' request that the Port Trust should be granted representation on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, a reply was received from Government stating that they do not see any immediate necessity for amending the Municipal Act to Provide for such representation. A subsequent notification by Government nominating the Chairman, Mr. W. H. Neilson, as a member of the Municipal Corporation was recorded.

Tenders for the supply of 600 tons Indian Smithy Nut coal during the year 1926-27 were considered and the lowest tender, that of Messrs. Himatlal Hiralal and Sons at Rs. 18 per ton delivered, scaled and stacked at the Port Trust coal depot was accepted.

Mr. W. H. Neilson, was re-elected as the Port Trust representative on the Board of the City Improvement Trust from 1st April 1926.

"CHURCH OF THE WORLD."

INDIA'S SPIRITUAL CONTRIBUTION.

PROF. FORMICHIS TRIBUTE.

A glowing tribute to India's spiritual contribution to the world was paid by Prof. Carlo Formichi, the eminent Italian scholar and Orientalist who had been on a visit to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's Vishwabharati University at Shantiniketan with a message from Signor Mussolini expressing his sympathy with the Poet's ideals of inter-nationalism and universal brotherhood.

Prof. Formichi spoke enthusiastically about his experiences of India and her people to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" who interviewed him during his visit to Bombay on his way back to Italy.

Questioned as to what contribution India can make to the civilization of the world, Prof. Formichi replied: "From the religious point of view—immense. I consider India as a teacher of the West in religion. I am so happy to have come here and seen with my own eyes what I had anticipated in my studies of India for the last 35 years."

"I was present" continued Prof. Formichi, "at the cremation of the late Maharshi Dwijendranath Tagore, the Poet's brother, and I was much impressed with the ceremony. I felt that it gives life to the corpse when it is destroyed; while the method of preserving the dead body in a box to be eaten away by worms is horrible to me, because the image of the living man is no longer there. In the Indian ceremony of cremation, when the earthly body is consumed, it destroys the material clothes of the soul which is a calumny to the man, and the sense we have from the transformation is of joy, and we feel that we have rendered a service to the dead. It demonstrates your belief in the Immortality of the Soul, while the West, not believing in it, preserves the dead matter in a box. The way in which India and the West treat the corpse is typical of their attitude towards religion. I have seen the way in which Indians regard their religion. It is simply divine. Religion is the highest manifestation of a civilization. I believe that India is to be the Church of the World.

THE CALL OF THE FUTURE.

"Do you think that India is too spiritualistic and should develop a little more of the materialistic attitude?" asked our representative.

PROF. CARLO FORMICHI,

the Italian Scholar, who had been to Poet Tagore's Vishwabharati University at Shantiniketan with a message of love and friendship from Signor Mussolini. He is a Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Rome, and is a great admirer of Indian culture and civilization. He has now left for Italy.

"A blending of the two," said Prof. Formichi, "is the call of the future. We have to give you the scientific spirit and force, and you have to give us out of the superabundance of your spirituality. India and the West can thus benefit by the exchange of their peculiar possessions, and help to promote the unity of the world. As Goethe said: Gotte's ist der Orient, Gotte 's ist der Occident.

(The East belongs to God, the West belongs to God.)

Prof. Formichi added that India is like those men who are not well-balanced. They want to go to the depth of everything, of evil as well as of good. They want to go to the boundaries of the spirit as well as of the flesh. In this respect nations are sometimes like individuals. But in spite of her defect, I love India. For, as Goethe has beautifully said: Wer nicht mehr lielet und nicht mehr irrt, der lasse sich begraben (Let the man be buried that does no more love and no more makes mistakes). So this defect of India does not lessen my love for her. It is her character. It is her life. And lively people are too intense. The character of the Indian people is bounty and generosity. Bloodshed in this country is insignificant compared to what is found in the West.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Questioned as to the Italian attitude towards Mahatma Gandhi, Prof. Formichi said "I have come here as a scholar, with a message of love and friendship from Signor Mussolini, and therefore I do not wish to touch the political chord. But I can unhesitatingly say that the moral fact of Mahatma Gandhi's movement is highly admired in Italy. It is an ideal movement. It is a historical fact of paramount importance, and in its way unique in the world, because Mahatma Gandhi is not a politician or an agitator, but a saint. His movement reminds me of a religious movement, like that of Christ or Buddha. And to see this movement in the twentieth century is unique and inspiring. It is for me a great regret to go away without having seen Mahatma Gandhi. I had to choose between Benares and Gandhi, and as a scholar I chose Benares.

Asked about his impressions of Benares, the Professor said that Benares is the eternal city. It is to India what Rome is to Europe. It is the symbol of the religious soul of India.

IDEAL OF INDIAN ART.

"What should be the ideal of Indian art?" asked our representative.

Replying to this question, Prof. Formichi referred to the opinion of the Poet Tagore that Indian art should preserve its individuality. But at the same time the Poet, in his address on the "Meaning of Art" before the Dacca University, had emphasised that Indians need not fear to be plagiarists of the ideas of the West, because nobody can be absolutely independent. What Indian artists have to do is to impress their own individuality on the ideas and inspirations that they take from the West.

"I fully agree with this view of Tagore" said Prof. Formichi. "If you insist too much on nationality, the danger is that you are likely to shut yourself up in a prison, and isolate yourself from the rest of the world. The essential thing is not to lose your soul." In this connection, the learned Professor gave the instance of the Poet Tagore whose poems, he said, reminds us of Shelley and other English poets. Tagore often repeats unconsciously the ideas and forms of art that belong to those poets, but he puts his own individuality into them and transforms them into Indian Art. Another instance is that of Shakespeare. None of his dramas is original. He had taken his materials from other sources, but had stamped them with his own individuality. The materials are international, said Prof. Formichi, and they can be handled by each nation in its own peculiar way.

IN DEFENCE OF MUSSOLINI.

Asked as to how far the common description of Signor Mussolini as a "military autocrat" was justified, Prof. Formichi said that it was a misconception about Signor Mussolini who had been grossly misunderstood and misrepresented.

At the end of the war, explained Prof. Formichi, Italy came out victorious. But the condition in the country was so disorganized that she was in danger of anarchy, and it was feared that the same fate would overtake her as in Russia. Then the flower of Italy's youth, most of whom had fought during the war, came forward to save the country under the leadership of Signor Mussolini. And the King appreciating their courage and patriotic spirit put them in charge of the situation. It was an abnormal situation at the time, and required abnormal remedies to deal with it, just as a diseased body requires a different treatment from that of a healthy body. Under those circumstances, Signor Mussolini had to take drastic measures to restore peace and order in the country. And after a year of this iron rule when the situation had again become normal, Signor Mussolini relaxed the figour of his rule. But some sections of the people mistook it for weakness, and he was unjustly denounced. The measures that he had to take in the interests of the country had been wrongly interpreted in many quarters, both in Italy and outside. Prof. Formichi emphasised that Signor Mussolini had been actuated by selfless and patriotic motives in whatever he did, and it was grossly unjust to call him either an autocrat or a weakling.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Asked whether he agreed with the optimistic ideas about the League of Nations, Prof. Formichi said that the League was at present mainly dominated by politicians who are not the fittest men to foster love and sympathy. To free it from this merely political tendency, it should be controlled by men of approved independence and unimpeachable character not belonging to any political party, like Mahatma Gandhi and the Poet Tagore.

"But," put in our representative, "the League owes its existence to the political exigencies of the world and is, therefore, always likely to be influenced by political considerations."

"It started also as an idealistic institution", replied Prof. Formichi. "The idea originated with President Wilson who had enunciated his famous fourteen points. He was quite sincere, but he was not sufficiently practical and, therefore, his ideals could not be fully realised."

KAKORI CONSPIRACY CASE.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 18.

In the Kakori conspiracy case to-day, the handwriting expert Mr. Stott, was examined before the Special Magistrate. Mr. Stott is Assistant Government Examiner of questioned documents. Several documents exhibited in the court and alleged to be in the handwriting of accused Ramprasad were shown to Mr. Stott and he said that he was definite in his opinion that those documents were all in one man's handwriting. Witness further corroborated the prosecution theory about certain letters and documents alleged to be in the handwriting of different accused.

From to-morrow the Special Magistrate will record the statements of the accused.—A. P.

IMPROVING COMMUNAL RELATIONS.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 18.

An informal meeting of some Hindus and Muslims is being held in accordance with the resolution of a joint Hindu-Muslim meeting to devise ways and means to improve communal relations at Allahabad. It is understood that a representation which it is stated will be publicly broadcast, has been signed by representatives of both communities.

This representation simply acknowledges in general terms, the danger of the present state of affairs continuing, and the necessity to devise means to remove all differences in future. A meeting to discuss details will be held shortly. Representatives of both the committees so far have maintained a very conciliatory attitude.—F.P.I.

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ALL INDIA VADNAGAR CONFERENCE.

The first session of the All-India Vadnagar Parishad will be held on 20th and 21st instant under the presidentship of Shriman Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta, when it is hoped that it will sow the seeds of the necessary unification of the community as a whole.

The fees for the membership of the Reception Committee are Rs. 10 and for ordinary members it is Re. 1 only. Ladies and visitors will be allowed free entrance.

The sessions begin on Saturday (the 20th instant) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Muzafarabad Hall, near Grant Road Bridge.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN KOLHAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The archaeologists and Indologists in India will be anxious to learn the whereabouts of the collection of old coins and other valuable findings in Kolhapur State which was handed over to Mr. Tophkhane, by His late Highness. According to the new arrangements, the collection will be under the charge of Dr. Sitaram, a professor in the local college. Dr. Sitaram has not done any research work to his credit. The best thing the state can do in the present circumstances is to engage some expert from the Archaeological Survey of India to get the collection kept in proper order, especially as the collection is an important one.—Yours, etc.

X.

Kolhapur, Mar. 17.

SANATANISTS' CONFERENCE.

WORKING OF BHARAT MAHAMANDAL

DELHI, March 17.

Under the presidency of the Maharaja of Darbhanga, the Sanathan Dharma Conference concluded its sessions last night after adopting two resolutions. It resolved to elect a committee consisting of Raja Motichand, R. B. Lala Ramsarandas, Rai Vikramajit Singh Bahadur, Malik Mattura Das, Lala Ganish Dutt, Lala Dayali Ram, Lala Mina Mall and Pt. Maulvi Ram to examine the rules and regulations and the working of the Bharat Mahamandal (Benares) with a view to organise it as an All-India institution and report before July 1st when the meeting of the Working Committee of the Sanatan Dharm Conference will be held at Benares to examine the report and devise necessary steps in order to put the Bharat Mahamandal on a footing of an all-India body and decide future plans to achieve end.

The second resolution related to the management of temples in Delhi for which the Delhi Parbandak Committee hal already been started. A priest in one of the temples had removed images and the conference called upon the Parbandak Committee to treat the temple as a test case of their activities and called upon Delhi public to help the Parbandak Committee with all possible means.—A. P.

Prabha Barbaz a notorious criminal who is charged for many deeds of violence, in his statement before the Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, alleged that the case was instituted on account of hostility with the local police extending over many years.

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"HANDS OFF BUSINESS"

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S TIRADE AGAINST POLITICIANS.

MR. GRANTHAM ON JAPANESE "MENACE"

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on Wednesday, Mr. V. A. Grantham, M.L.C., president of the Chamber, in the chair.

In proposing that the Report of the Committee of the Chamber for the year 1925 be adopted and confirmed, he referred to the Currency Commission, the Taxation Committee's report, and the prevailing trade depression. He said: "The depression hanging over the trade of Bombay has been felt in an especial degree by the local mill industry, and inasmuch as the fortunes of Bombay depend to a large extent on the prosperity of her major industry, it is our duty to examine the position of that industry critically and sympathetically. The failure of Japan to ratify the terms of the Washington Convention is a matter which could be put right by Japan if she had the will to do so, and as long as she does not do so she preserves an unfair advantage over India's industry. The alternative remedy lies in the hands of India herself, and I once again suggest that it is time that the merchants of Bombay faced the real issue, for to call upon Government for protection against this unfair competition is futile unless the problem of what that protection entails has been fully examined and the possible results appreciated. The stumbling block, of course, is the Japanese Convention of 1905, which it is within the power of India to denounce. A denunciation of the Convetion, of course, would be liable to provoke a tariff war, and a tariff war might entail an unnecessary blow being struck at the Indian pig iron export business.

"IMPERIAL PREFERENCE."

"Many other issues are involved, and the problem wants close examination before further appeals are put up to Government; but assuming that protection to the local industry is required in some form or other in order to meet unfair competition, the problem for Bombay to consider is whether it is best to denounce the Convention and risk a tariff war with its inevitable unexpected repercussions to India as a whole, or whether the safer course for the present lies in a modified form of Imperial Preference covering a Safeguarding of Industries Act, under which much the same result might be obtained. The latter course would be quite feasible under the terms of the Convention, but if India, for sentimental reasons, declines to consider it, the only alternative would appear to be the denunciation of the Convention in order to give protection to the local industry. At the same time, I should like to make it quite clear that I am not in favour of a general protective tariff against Japan. All that I advocate is specific protection for as long as she elects to enjoy the advantages that accrue to her through non-ratification of the terms of the Washington Convention."

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

Mr. J. A. Kay, Vice-President and President-elect, in seconding the adoption of the report, uttered a warning against interference of politicians in business. He instanced the agitation carried on during the recent mill strike. He said:—

"There are as you know, already established all over the country political bodies which mobilise sections of popular feeling and which in my opinion are working in the main towards better Government. In the natural order of things these bodies must gradually acquire increasing power and increasing influence with Government so it behoves us to carefully follow their operations. Business men generally dislike and with reason government intervention in trade matters, though there may be times when such steps are not only welcome but necessary, and we appreciate actions which have been taken by Government in this regard during recent months. I do feel however, as many of you must feel, that it is becoming more and more difficult year by year to keep commerce aloof from politics, and whilst we cannot of course countenance political or racial matters in our Chamber, we must be keenly alive to the political activities of the day and ever on our guard to ensure that our business and trade conditions are not hampered by political doctrinaires however worthy their motives may be. We must be ever ready to show that business and trade has its rights and privileges in the economic progress of the country."

The report was adopted and the nomination of the committee for the ensuing year was confirmed.

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MARRIAGE REFORMS.

MARWARI MAHASABHA'S RESOLUTIONS.

The Secretary of the Reception Committee, Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha, Delhi, wires as follows under Tuesday's date:—

To-day's sitting of the Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha commenced at 1 o'clock, under the presidentship of Shri Jamnalal Bajaz. About 3,000 men and 1,000 women attended.

After musical prayers and "Manglacharan" by the boys of the Marwari Vidyalaya of Delhi, Gayatri Devi and Manorama Devi spoke on the evil of child-marriage and the ideals of "Grahastha Ashram."

Messages of sympathy were then read including one from Jaora Agrawal Panchayat, condemning Seth Jamnalal Bajaz for having performed his daughter's marriage in a manner different from the prevailing custom. It was announced by the General Secretary, Basantlall Murarka, that numerous telegrams expressing high admiration for setting up the ideal of simplicity, thrift and freedom from pomp and show and superstition and irreligious atmosphere in marriage were not read out at the express desire of the President.

RESOLUTIONS.

The first two resolutions were moved from the Chair. One of them expressed condolence at the death of Champalall of Nasirabad, Rai Bahadur Vishweshwarlall Haluwasia of Calcutta, and Jainarainji Dani of Bombay. Another resolution expressed admiration for Kapoorchand Jain who rather than live to see his younger sister married to an old man gave up his life, unable to dissuade his parents from effecting that sinful alliance. The third resolution relating to reform in age, expenses and ceremonies connected with marriage was moved by Beniprasad Dalmiyan and supported by Nandkishore Agrawal, Madanlal Jalan and Sarladevi and others. Discussion is going on.

RESOLUTION AGAINST POLYGAMY.

After the resolution reforming marriage ceremony was passed by an overwhelming majority, a resolution against the evil practice of selling away girls to old men in marriage was moved by Mr. Kedarnath of Lahore, who characterised those who participated in such transactions as butchers. The resolutions called upon the Marwari Agrawals to socially boycott such persons. Mr. Brodhichand Gupta supported the proposal. Mr. Madanlal Jalan moving an amendment substituting the 'communal abhorrence of girl sellers' for a 'social boycott' said, although he liked to shoot such people he feared a social boycott would be either misused or prove futile.

At this stage the General Secretary introduced Swami Ganeshanand who worked in the cause of reform among the Agrawals in Jaipur State quite selflessly. The resolution was passed unanimously. Another resolution which prohibited polygamy was then passed. The last resolution of to-day expressing sympathy with the undertaking of Lala Girdharilal, an ex-M.L.A. of Allahabad to construct a Hindu Ashram at London was eventually withdrawn. Proceedings terminated at five when Lala Lajpat Rai and Nekiram had also arrived.

"RANJI"

GAEKWAR CLAIMS HIM AS VASSAL

The "Daily Herald" publishes the following communication from an Indian correspondent:—

Lord Reading is ending his Viceroyalty in a blaze of trouble with the Indian Princes.

As if it were not enough that the Maharajah of Indore is passively ignoring his ultimatum, and that the Princes of the first rank have unanimously declined to take part in the inquiry, the Gaekwar of Baroda—the senior Hindu Prince—is making a very embarrassing claim.

There are 11 States in Kathiawar, which, according to the Gaekwar, are legally part of Baroda.

One of them is Nawanagar, of which the present ruler is the Jam Sahib Krishna Shri Ranjitsinhji Vibhaje—otherwise "Ranji," of Cambridge University, Sussex and England.

In fact, their rulers have for a hundred years or so been independent princes under the direct suzerainty of the Government of India.

Now the Gaekwar, basing his request on the terms of the treaty of 1807 between his ancestor and the East India Company, is demanding that these territories be restored to him and that "Ranji" and his fellow-princelets shall revert to their correct legal status of vassal of the State of Baroda.

Naturally the eleven Princes, headed by the Jam Sahib, are protesting vehemently.

And the Government of India is very disturbed. For this move of the Gaekwar's is not a mere whim. It is, as Delhi knows quite well, one of the first steps in a concerted move by the Princes to insist on their full rights under the various treaties which in theory regulate their relations with the Paramount Power, and to put an end to the encroachments which have been made on those rights in the three-quarters of a century which have passed since Queen Victoria's solemn pledge that they should be inviolate.

DACOITS RAID AND LOOT

CALCUTTA, Mar 17.

A gang of about ten Punjabee dacoits raided the house of Bhola Mody of Parasganj Burdwan and carried away booty worth several thousand rupees. The men were armed with guns and daggers, and while retreating two of them were shot at by the inmates of the house and wounded.—A. P.

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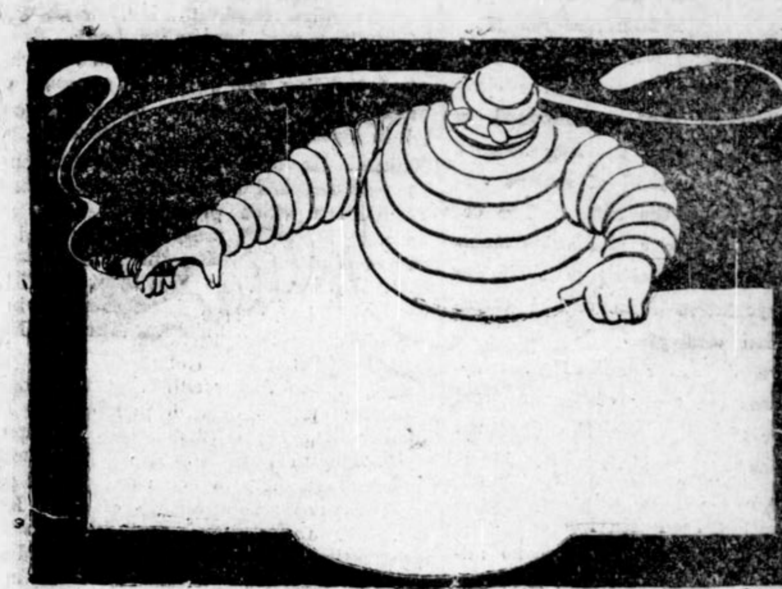

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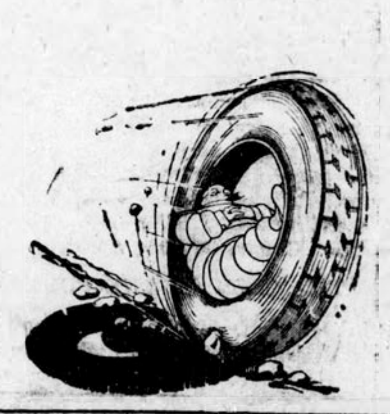

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HINDU MAHA SABHA.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICE BEARERS

DELHI, Mar. 17.

A meeting of the All-India Hindu Sabha was held yesterday at the Krishna Theatre, Raja Narendranath being in the chair. The principal business was the election of office bearers. Raja Narendranath was elected President for the year and Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Swami Shradhananda and Raja Rampal Singh Vice Presidents.

Last year's General Secretaries Pandit Devratan Sharma, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Pandit Nakiram Sharma and Pandit Jagat Narain Lal were re-elected for the coming year. Seth Lakshmi Narayan Gadodia was re-appointed treasurer.

The following twenty gentlemen were elected to the Working Committee in the Punjab: Bhai Parmanand, R. B. Lala Ramsarandas and Lala Ramprasad;

United Provinces: Pandit Ramakant Malaviya, Raja of Maheba, Sardar Nurbadda Prasad Singh, Sjt Harishandra Bajpai;

Bihar:—Babu Rajendra Prasad, Babu Brijakishore Prasad, Babu Gopabandhu Das, Kunwar Gajanand Singh.

Bengal:—Sjt. Madan Mohan Varman;

Bombay:—Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Seth Govindalal Pitti, Mr. Anand Priya;.

Delhi:—Rai Sahib Kedarnath, Deshbandhu Gupta, Prof. Indra.

Ajmere:—Sjt. Chandkaran Sarda;

Sindh:—Dr. Choithram.—A. P.

The Lahore Municipality has elected Malik Muhammad Hussain, its senior vice-President, as its President, vice Chaudhari Chahabuddin resigned.

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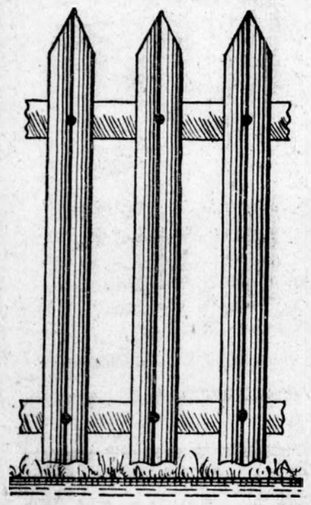

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QUADRANGULAR CRICKET AT KALYAN.

MOHAMEDANS WIN BY 103 RUNS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KALYAN CITY, March 14.

The closing stages of the Quadrangular Cricket Final to-day provided plenty of excitement. The fortunes of the game changed in favour of Hindus when the Mohamedans were all out for 41 runs in their 2nd innings. Hindus had full hopes to obtain 142 runs to win the match, but the Mohamedans' deadly bowling did not allow the Hindu batsmen to equalize their scores, and the whole side was out for 38 runs only. The bowling honours of to-day's match went to Messrs. Godbole, S. A. Azeez and A. G. Kazi who captured 8 wickets for 22 runs, 6 wickets for 17 runs and 3 wickets for 18 runs respectively. The prize-distribution day is fixed on Sunday next at 4 p.m.

FINAL SCORES.

Mohamedans (1st Innings)	186
Mohamedans (2nd Innings)	41
Hindus (1st Innings)	86
Hindus (2nd Innings)	38

MOHAMEDANS—1st Innings.

A Jaleel, b G Phanse	4
Z A Fareed, b Golbole	22
S A Azeez, b Godbole	15
A G Kazi (capt), b Godbole	101
Razaque, b Godbole	1
M A Fareed, b Godbole	5
A A Quraishi, b Godbole	6
B A Fareed, c R Shinde, b Godbole	10
A K Munshi, l-b-w, b Chachad	8
S H Faqi, c Godbole, b Temulker	2
A R Shaikh, not out	2
Extras	10
Total	186

MOHAMEDANS—2nd Innings.

A Jaleel, b Godbole	1
Z A Fareed, c Temulker, b Godbole	3
Razaque, b Godbole	0
A G Kazi (capt), b Godbole	15
S A Azeez, l-b-w, b Godbole	0
A A Quraishi, b Chachad	0
B A Fareed, b Chachad	0
M A Fareed, b Godbole	6
A R Shaikh, c and b Godbole	5
A K Munshi, c Jaiwant, b Godbole	0
S H Faqi, not out	2
Extras	9
Total	41

Bowling Analysis—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Chachad	17	5	45	1
G Phanse	13	1	45	1
Godbole	19	4	56	7
Temulker	7	0	20	1
S Haribhao	5	1	10	0

Bowling Analysis—2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Chachad	14	5	10	2
Godbole	13.5	3	22	8

HINDUS—1st Innings

L Shinde, b S A Azeez	26
Temulker, l-b-w, b S A Azeez	1
Chachad, b A G Kazi	10
G Phanse, b S A Azeez	27
M Powle, c S A Azeez, b A G Kazi	1
Powar, b A G Kazi	10
R Shinde (capt), b A G Kazi	7
Godbole, not out	1
R Jaiwant, b A G Kazi	0
S Haribhao, b A G Kazi	0
C D Gupte, b S A Azeez	0
Extras	3
Total	86

HINDUS—2nd Innings.

L Shinde, b S A Azeez	8
Temulkar, l-b-w, b A G Kazi	1
Godbole, c A G Kazi, b S A Azeez	2
Powar, b S A Azeez	5
Chachad, run out	0
G Phanse, b A G Kazi	2
R Shinde (capt), c A G Kazi, b S A Azeez	4
S Haribhao, b S A Azeez	8
C D Gupte, b A G Kazi	3
R Jaiwant, b S A Azeez	1
M Powle, not out	1
Extras	3
Total	38

Bowling Analysis—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A G Kazi	16	4	30	6
S A Azeez	15	0	53	4

Bowling Analysis—2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A G Kazi	11	2	18	3
S A Azeez	10.5	1	17	6

CONGRESS AND VOLUNTEERS

Under the auspices of the Volunteer Board of the Provincial Congress Committee, a meeting of Congress Volunteers was held at Congress House on Sunday last. The Secretaries of the various Indian Volunteer Corps in Bombay also attended the meeting. Mr. B. G. Kher, who presided, said that instructions had been received from the All-India Congress Committee to organise the volunteers and put them on an efficient footing. He also spoke on the value of discipline. It was resolved to start drilling every Sunday at different centres in Bombay. The fee for membership was fixed at four annas per year.

All those desiring to join the movement are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, Volunteer Board, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. Drilling commences at Congress House at 8-30 a.m. sharp next Sunday.

DISTRICT SECRETARIES' MEETING.

A meeting of the Hon. Secretaries of the various District Congress Committees in Bombay was held at Congress House on Sunday last, to bring about a co-ordination of work. Mr. B. G. Kher presided. After the secretaries had reported the state of affairs in their respective districts it was resolved to take immediate and vigorous steps, in each district, to increase the number of members, to enrol volunteers, to encourage the use of Swadeshi etc. The various District Committees were requested to act in co-operation with one another and to report progress to the Provincial Congress Committee regularly.

G. WARD DISTRICT MEETING

A meeting of the Girgaum District Congress Committee was held at Congress House on Sunday last, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided. The Committee considered a letter from the All-India Congress Committee in which the Committee was required to organise its district and to prepare it for the work which it would be shortly called upon to do. Polling Officers and Scrutineers were appointed for the election to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the 'D' Ward, to be on the 21st instant.

KHADDER AND SWADESHI.

A meeting of the Khaddar and Swadeshi (arts and crafts) Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee was held on Sunday when the catalogues received from various firms were considered and it was decided to prepare a list of genuine Swadeshi articles suitable for being exhibited at Congress House. In order that the proposed All-India Directory might be as complete as possible, it was resolved to communicate with the Commercial Museums in the country. It was resolved further to communicate with the Congress Committees in the other Presidencies with a view to have similar free and permanent exhibitions opened at the Congress premises in those Presidencies, and also to exchange information about indigenous Swadeshi articles and industries.

A large number of Swadeshi flags have been stocked at Congress House for the use of those who may require them on festive or ceremonial occasions.

Sardar Dansingh, a nominee of the S. G. P. C., who was returned to the Punjab Legislative Council at the last general elections, but who never actually took his seat owing to continued imprisonment in connection with the Akali leaders' case, resigned his seat on his recent release, and the Governor has called upon the Amritsar (Sikh) Rural Constituency to elect another representative by 1st May.—A. P.

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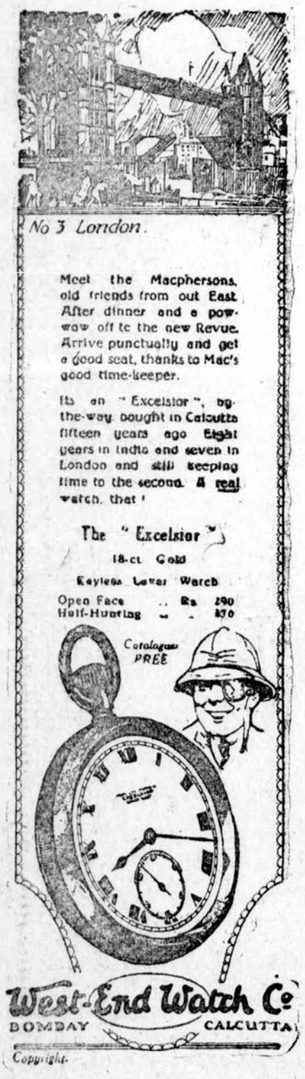

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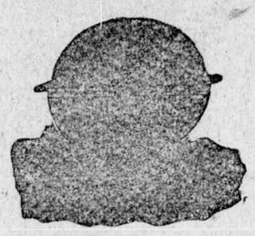

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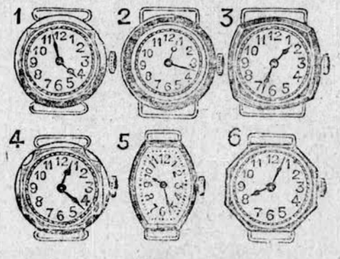

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Acting Editor:—SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.